

The Bombay Chronicle

CITE PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave.
			Bombay, about.
S. S. Scandia	5108	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTEND TO DISPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date	Time	Route.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Saturday,	14th August,	"Direct	

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Box No. 24. **GEORGE MILLER,**
Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE"
Advertisements are of the following rates:—
"WANTED," "TO LET," not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per line; every additional line (six words) or part of a line & annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisements are requested to send Remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover postage. Replies can be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES. Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN, or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September. Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO. Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,** Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSU SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs. 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—
RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
Pedder Road. 1410

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital. Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance. For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Junagadh State, Kathiawar. 630

WANTED immediately an experienced Locomotive Fitter Foreman. Salary Rs. 250. Apply to General Manager, Railway Department, Colodad and Co., 51, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or the DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, B. K. and B. D. R. Railways, Burdwan. No one who has not served in a recognised Loco. workshop for 5 years need apply. 614

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujarathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to **KANHA YALAL GURU, M.A.,** Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School, Rajputana. 603

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board, Hubli Municipality. 507

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100-10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. BEAUFORT,
Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. 491

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Guwahati, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200-10-300. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned.
W. MACKENZIE,
Off. Superintendent. 1500

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (water) in the pressure, RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALLAL, Wardia, C.P. 612

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80-90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 630

WANTED a SECOND-HAND TRAILER or a light one-man RICKSHAW for an old lady on hill station. Reply to MANAGER of Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 1453

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to the SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 631

WANTED 20 first class Tournament Polo Ponies, all walors. Should be big and absolutely sound. The ponies will be tried in Jaora before they are bought, shall pay half Railway fare. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Darbar, Jaora. 615

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neil Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED AT ONCE—One competent Motor Mechanic Pay Rs. 200 p.m. and nine certificated Engine Drivers. Let class pay Rs. 100 each p.m. for service at Busrah. Apply in person with testimonials to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay. 1442

WANTED—SMART PARSU ESTATE SUPERVISOR and RENT-COLLECTOR, undergraduate, experienced preferred. Pay Rs. 80; cash security Rs. 500. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1334

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80-10-120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 691

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage house in excellent condition. Price Rs. 800. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.—BAY WALTER, aged, in fit condition, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle. Rs. 400 or offer. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 1455

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS AND APPLS. 9 lbs. net, by V. P. Farooqui, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manshi Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to **SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,** 16, Apollo Street. 652

TO BE LET.—A palatial one-story BUNGALOW at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, open on all sides, with a beautiful garden, stables, out-houses and electric lights. Apply Mr. DE SOUZA on the premises. 1454

TO LET.—Fully furnished flat, Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms, 2 W.C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cutlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "SCINDIA," has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Docks.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Packages exceeding 30 cwt. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless bills are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyors before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer otherwise none will be entertained.
Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay. 9th August, 1915. 1448

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.
will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 173 of 1914.
DAMAJI MORORA PATEL, of Bombay Agri. Hindu Inhabitant the sole surviving trustee of Agri. and Koli caste residing at Sewri without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.
ESMAIL HAJI CASSUM of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at 208, Memonwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

(1) LAXMAN MOGHAI NAKHWA, of Bombay Koli Hindu Inhabitant a fisherman residing at Sewri Koliwada, without the Fort, and (2) JAIKAM BARIK THAKUR, of Bombay Agri. Hindu Inhabitant, of Building Contractor residing at Agriwada, Sewri, without the Fort, being the trustees appointed by the Koli and Agri Communities respectively. Applicants.
UNDER the provisions of Order 1 Rule 3 of the code of Civil Procedure 1908, Notice is hereby given that a suit is pending in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction against Esmail Haji Cassum of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at 208, Memonwada Road, wherein, Laxman Moghai Nakhwa and Jai Kam Barik Thakur who are permitted to prosecute and continue the suit on behalf and for the benefit of the Koli and Agri communities residing at or near Sewri respectively pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 12,000 with interest thereon, at the rate of 9 percent per annum from the date on which the Port Trust took possession of the two pieces of land mentioned in the plaint till payment, that the defendant may be ordered to specifically perform the agreement referred to in the plaint by procuring a site or sites of equal area as the said two pieces of land and by obtaining permission of the Bombay Municipality to use the said site or sites as burning and burial grounds and by doing such acts upon or in relation to the said site or sites at his own costs as the said Municipality might require him to do and as he is stipulated in the said agreement to be done or in the alternative the defendant may be ordered to pay such compensation as may be determined by a new suit of the said area of Sewri and to execute the said acts, that the defendant may be ordered to pay such damages for breach of the said agreement as the court may think proper on inquiry and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit and that the hearing of the suit is fixed for 5th September 1915. Any person of the said Koli and Agri communities residing at or near Sewri desiring to be made a party to the said suit may apply to the Court for that purpose.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1915.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 4th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Applicants' Attorneys. 1452

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UN-SERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL, SCRAP, ENGINE SCRAP, WHEELS, SCRAP ENGINE SCRAP, BRASS BOILINGS, ETC.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1915, for the purchase of the above materials and stores, which also be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to pay any loss by any reason. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be accepted.
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.
G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper. 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTERSTATE JURISDICTION.
GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAR WADI HAKIMCHAND JIWAJI late of Bombay Vissa Oswal Shrivast Hindu Inhabitant of the Fort of Bombay and who resided at Dady Seth Agri Lane without the Fort. Deceased.
BHIKHI alias SONEB of Bombay Vissa Oswal Shrivast Hindu widow of the above-named deceased residing at Dady Seth Agri Lane without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.
All persons claiming to be interested in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 4th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. TAJANI DAYABHAI & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys. 1500

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MAURICE BURNETT, R.A.M.C. AND THE LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON A. F. C. EDWARDS, I.S.M.D.

PERSONS having any claims against the estates of the above-named Officers and who have not yet submitted the same should send their applications (with proofs) to The President of Committee of Adjustment, 2/4 Wills Regiment, Poona, not later than August 31st 1915, after which date no application will be considered. 1426

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is herewith informed that the property known as "St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital and Home," Mazagon, is for sale. Purchasers desiring to see the building should apply to the LADY SUPERIOR, who will give the useful particulars. 620

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3, CRI

SALE AT 10 A.M.
BONA FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1915, AND ON FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—
Reds:—Benzo Magneta Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Red, Madras Fast Red, Fast Pink, Magneta, Carthamines (Rhodamine B), Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurine, Ponceau, Scarlet, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.
Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow, Metanil Yellow, Diazo Yellow, Auramine, Chloramine Yellow, Naphthol Yellow, Coriphosphine.
Violet:—Congo Quintri, Superior Violet Methyl Violet, Benzo Violet, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.
Oranges:—Fast Prima Orange, Croceine Orange, Fast Chrome Orange, Orange II Balaji, Diazo Brill, Orange.
Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green, Brilliant Green XS, Fast Green E. A.
Blues:—Indone Blue, Turquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indigo Blue.
Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.
Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black, Direct Deep Blacks, Silk Black, Diazo Blacks.
Kattigens:—Katigen Blues, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.
Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.
The quantities in the Catalogue are approximate; therefore all goods are sold subject to the confirmation of the vendor as to the quantity in stock.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1217.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OFFICE FURNITURE, MOTOR TYRES ETC., OF THE CONTINENTAL TYRE AND RUBBER CO. AT "QUEEN'S MANSIONS" AT BASTON ROAD BEHIND WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW.

Under instructions from the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the whole of the office furniture consisting of large elegant teakwood counters with brass fittings by Wimbridge, teakwood glass partitions American and English revolving top office tables revolving office chairs cupboards shelves writing tables typewriter-tables, a large iron safe on stand by Godrej, brass cases dining tables, and chairs, side tables, typewriters by Adler etc., etc. Also a large stock of Continental motor tyres and tubes, motor-cycle tyres and tubes, of various sizes, accessories tennis balls, solid tyres for motor Lorries Pneumatic tyres for carriages, and all tyre accessories including clips levers, patches, etc., etc.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), in separate lots; and the whole stock of tyres etc., will be first put up in one lot and if no reasonable offer is made then the same will be put up in separate lots.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1915.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Rooms, No. 63, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarschand Parsani Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane the household teak and black wood surplus furniture of a merchant, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich velvet and tapestry, tiled tea-boys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table, and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, book stands, invalid sofas, bed room sofas, writing and wash-hand basins, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, hatstands, etc.

The property is on a view.
N.B.—The above goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve and the vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
62, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 236 BAGS TAPIOCA FLOUR.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will by Public Auction at their Rooms First Floor, No. 62, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite Tarschand Parsani). By order of the Office concerned:—
236 bags Tapioca flour, No. 3.
26 bags Tapioca flour, No. 2.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.
KINEMACOLOR.....PATHE'S GAZETTE.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS.

4,000 FEET.

A Coloured-Film drama of Continental stage life.

WIFFLES CATCHES A SPY!

The famous comedian's first great comedy since the war started.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. Stev. Buckingham

To-night. 6-30 To-night. 10-10.

THE RAG FOUR

IN HARMONY AND FUN

NORA MOORE

Cameo-Scene

MADELINE LA ROCHE

Soubrette

BEATRICE MERCER

Contralto

LEITH HARVEY

Tenor

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

Genial Comique

The Latest, up-to-date Moving Pictures.

DRAMATIC, COMIC, SPORTING.

(Please note)—This week, MON. TUES.

WED. and SAT. the 10 o'clock performance

will take place at the Edwards Theatre,

Kaltadevi Road. Look out for the Baby

Elephant and Reg. Vale. Australian, character comedian.

Open Boxing Tournament

TO BE HELD ON

24th, 25th & 26th August 1915.

Middle Weights 1st Prize Rs. 40 in each

Welter " " and 2nd Prize Rs. 40, provided

Light " " ed there are more than

Feather " " entries.

ENTRANCE Rs. 3 EACH.

Entries to be sent in by 20th August 1915.

Special contests will also be arranged.

THE MANAGER,

Soldiers' & Sailors' Institute,

KIRKKEE.

AUCTION SALE

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. By LIST

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1295.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at

2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction

Rooms, No. 63, Medows Street, Fort, (next

to Messrs. Tarschand Parsani Jewellers

and opposite the corner of Oak Lane the

household teak and black wood surplus fur-

niture of a merchant, consisting of draw-

ing room sofas and chairs lined rich velvet

and tapestry, tiled tea-boys and jardineers,

corner cabinets, dining table, and chairs,

picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single

and double almirahs, book stands, invalid

sofas, bed room sofas, writing and wash-hand

basins, screens, marble centre tables, folding

arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs,

hatstands, etc.
The property is on a view.
N.B.—The above goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve and the vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

62, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 236 BAGS TAPIOCA FLOUR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI

and Co. will by Public Auction at their Rooms First Floor, No. 62, Medows Street,

Fort, (opposite Tarschand Parsani). By order of the Office concerned:—
236 bags Tapioca flour, No. 3.
26 bags Tapioca flour, No. 2.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund.....\$18,000,000

Gold Reserve Fund.....\$21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE

IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Post Box 131.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON

does not make shirts or sell collars and braces, etc., he is just a tailor, but mind you, a good tailor.

All his business hours are given to TAILORING ONLY, and as he has had Provincial, City and West End experience at Home and several years' experience of what is wanted OUT HERE he guarantees that YOUR TAILORING REQUIREMENTS will not only receive his personal supervision but that what you GET will be just what you WANT.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
THE HIGH GRADE TAILOR,
3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Three years Head Cutter for Messrs. Aequith & Lord and afterwards with Messrs. Leach & Webony.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) LD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 233 BOMBAY. Telegrams. 'OILWELLS'.
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE
Kerosene rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial column of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°.

Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.

GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent quality.

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.

Rs. 1-6 per bottle.
Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.,
Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly Rs. 15
Half-yearly 8
Quarterly 4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly Rs. 20
Half-yearly 11
Quarterly 6

Sole Suppliers and Manufacturers in India of

"THE KRYPTOK"

An ideal, invisible, bifocal, spectacle-lens.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Kalbadevi Road,
(Opposite The Post Office.)
The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
A Threatened Municipality	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS. 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Organic Conception of State	5
Bombay Corporation	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Storming of the Ban De Sept	4
Hyderabad Municipality	8
Poona Day by Day	9
War and Football	9
War Anniversary	9
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Indebted Labour II.	7
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 10, 1915.

A THREATENED MUNICIPALITY.

Those who have closely followed the long and chequered history of local self-government in this Presidency, must have been struck by two deplorable facts. They have seen that not only have rights, long overdue, been reluctantly and grudgingly granted, but that the official mind has not infrequently been betrayed by emphasising faults inseparable from all experiments, into a course calculated to retard further progress in the right direction. And this has been going on for thirty years in face of the memorable Resolution of Lord Ripon which vindicated the right of the people to manage their own local affairs. Lord Willingdon's keen personal interest in the advancement of local self-government has engendered a hope, which was strengthened by the recent Government Resolution on the working of municipalities in the Presidency, that a substantial and practical step in advance is about to be taken. In the course of this Resolution Government referred to the "gratifying proofs of the success of the policy, tentatively adopted six years ago, of granting to municipal bodies a larger measure of autonomy and popular representation than they had previously enjoyed, a policy which has been amply vindicated by its results and must now be regarded as having definitely emerged from the probationary stages. The Governor-in-Council has, accordingly, now under consideration, the question of the removal of certain conditions which appear to have tended to restrict the wider application of this policy." The hope created by the official admission that the "probationary stage" has at last come to an end and by the forecast of reforms to come, is not encouraged by the contemplation of the action which Government propose to take with regard to the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. That Municipality, it appears, has been for some time past subjected to severe official criticisms which have now culminated in the presentation of a statement of specific charges in respect to its administration, calling upon that body to show cause why it should not be superseded under the provision of section 179 of the District Municipal Act. At this stage it is necessary to draw attention to a small point which, however, gains significance as explaining, to a certain extent, the attitude of the "officials on the spot" in the matter. The Government's letter to the Commissioner forwarding the statement of charges required that any representation which the Municipality might desire to make with regard to the charges must be sent within one month of the date of receipt by it of the officer's communication. But the Collector of Hyderabad, who actually forwarded the statement to the Municipality on the 22nd June last, required it to submit its representation on the 14th July at the latest. Even a casual reading of the statement of charges and the reply of the Municipality thereto, copies of which are before us, at once creates an impression that, in their anxiety to prove gross incompetence where there have been only some

charges of error, the framers of the charges have insisted on a standard of perfection and efficiency in bodies which, according to the Government Resolution quoted above, have only just passed the probationary stage,—thanks to the ramifications of official control and interference. And a careful perusal of the charges and the reply convinces one, not only that the action threatened would be under the circumstance drastic, unjustified and inadvisable but that Government owe it to their credit to see that the action of their officers in Sind, in presenting a misleading report calculated to bring about the extinction of an important Municipality, meets with deserved disapproval. The charges, there are seven of them, on which great emphasis is laid refer to the financial policy of the Municipality. The first of them is that it has misapplied its Reserve Fund composed of the proceeds of municipal lands sold, to the acquisition of land for roads, to widen its streets and roads under the City Improvement or set back schemes instead of investing it in reproductive works. The Municipality is charged with having spent on non-reproductive works nearly 4 lakhs out of the total Reserve Fund amounting to about 11 lakhs received during the years 1902 to 1914. The Municipality in its reply states that the amount of 3½ lakhs was spent in acquiring set backs to widen streets and roads of the city, under a City Improvement Scheme framed by Mr. Pratt, Collector of Hyderabad, when he was also President of the Municipality, and actually sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind himself. Thus it was, through the proposal of Mr. Pratt, who rightly thought that the ordinary municipal income could not pay for land acquisition, that the Municipality earmarked a sum of not less than half-a-lakh to be spent annually out of the Reserve Fund on the Improvement Scheme. In this connection it is well to remember, that in 1902 the Commissioner in Sind made a concession to this Municipality, whereby it was authorised to utilise the sale proceeds of set forwards for the purchase of strips of land rendered vacant by set backs, and again in 1910 a further concession was granted permitting the use of the Reserve Fund for the purchase of small strips of land required for the purpose of widening streets and lanes. The very fact that these concessions were given pre-supposes that the policy followed by the Municipality was generally approved by Government. And it is no wonder that it should be a "matter of surprise and grief" to the Municipality that it should be blamed for having adopted this policy under the advice of its Collector President and with the general approval of the Commissioner in Sind. Excluding this sum, which may be treated as a loan and as an unavoidable use of the Reserve Fund, there remains only the sum of about half a lakh to be accounted for. All of this, except a small sum of Rs. 9,868 spent on a Musafarkhana, was applied on road construction and surface drains, forms of investment which, as the municipal reply shows, have proved not only sound but profitable. Thus the charge laid by the Commissioner practically amounts to this, that the Municipality spent Rs. 9,868 on a work which may be said to be really non-productive,—leaving nearly 96 per cent. of the Reserve Fund, if the amount spent for satisfactory reasons on road construction and drainage be omitted, as having been applied for reproductive purposes. The second indictment we find to be even more untenable. The Municipality is charged with having bought land, for widening its roads and streets, dear and sold its alignment and independent plots cheap. With regard to this the Government obviously rely on an unsound theory which ignores the various factors which go to render the price of purchases considerably higher than that of sales in rapidly rising commercial towns. Moreover, an effective reply to Government lies in the fact that, as in all sales by the Municipality, the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind has invariably been received through the Collector and the price has been fixed either by the committee of arbitrators appointed under the Act, the District Court or the Government Land Acquisition

officers, it is difficult to understand how the Municipality can be blamed for selling too cheap and buying too dear. But it is in the indictment of the Municipality's financial position, amounting to an allegation of imminent bankruptcy, that the weakness of the Government case is most strongly exposed. Not content with making general charges of financial unsoundness those responsible for the preparation of the statement have cited incorrect figures. The Municipality furnishes the correct figures which show that, while the closing balance in 1908-09 amounted to about fifty thousand, it rose to one lakh in 1911-12 and fell to forty-four thousand in 1914-15 on account of partial paralysis of trade and a severe outbreak of plague which lasted for nearly six months. The decline has also been due to extraordinary and non-recurrent expenditure in school and other public buildings. And in view of this, as well as of the fact that the stationary balance required to be kept is only five thousand, it is impossible to realise by any stretch of imagination that a closing balance of forty-four thousand could be considered as a sign of approaching bankruptcy. The fourth charge against the Municipality is that when certain defalcations in its Taxation Department came to light, it did not take vigorous steps either to ascertain their full extent or the extent of the arrears of taxes and rents. The actual facts submitted by the Municipality, however, prove that such remissness as there may have been in the matter was remissness of the municipal officers, which, as the District Judge of Hyderabad, in trying the culprits in the case observed, no amount of mere account audit could have helped to prevent. The remaining three charges are of a character which even the officials in Sind cannot consider grave enough to call for any serious measures. One of them refers to a delay by one or two of the municipal sub-committees in investigating a case of doubtful encroachment of municipal property; another to the granting of a gratuity to the municipal auditor. Of the first it is enough to say, as the municipal reply says, that "a dilatory sub-committee or two does not make a negligent corporation, and that even if it did, neglect in allowing one encroachment, does not mean that encroachments are allowed generally." We have no inclination to go into the details of the charge relating to the granting of a gratuity, nor into those of the remaining charge that the Municipality does not follow the advice and carry out the suggestions of Government experts in the working of its water works,—in regard to both of which the replies of the Municipality appear to us to be adequate and satisfactory. Mistakes and blunders, here and there, have been made, as in all other human institutions, and admitted; but more essential than dwelling on these shortcomings is it to look on the credit side and see what the Municipality has done for the city and the improvements it has endeavoured to carry out. "The water-works extension project, the initiation of an important underground drainage project, a large city improvement scheme, a great central market, new municipal buildings, extensions and improvements in old inclines and making of new roads, the development of new suburbs are all items to the credit side which should be taken into account when the debit balance is cast." As to the latter, enough has been said to show that all the charges are practically based on merely isolated and individual cases of remissness or error. Indeed, we cannot help repeating that it is impossible to avoid the impression that it is not the arguments and the facts which have determined the conclusions to which the framers of the charges have come to,—for reasons, perhaps, best known to themselves,—but that it is the conclusions which have determined the nature of the arguments and the facts presented. And the worst aspect of the whole matter is that, not only mistakes committed and admitted, but also the true state of the affairs of the Municipality should have been wrongly represented as proving gross incompetence, by responsible officers of Government with, what appears to be an anxiety to bring it into discredit. And we confess that,

if the Government of Lord Willingdon considers that these charges are either tenable or grave enough to call for the extreme step of suspension, they will gravely shake the confidence of the public in their ability to protect the growing fabric of local self-government from the encroachments of local officialdom, and do much, to stifle instead of to stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of the people in the administration of their own affairs. The powers enjoyed by the Provincial Government in this respect should be used sparingly and with the utmost caution; only in the most grave instances of hopeless incompetence and dangerous maladministration should they be invoked. And Hyderabad is very far from being such a case. It has shown neither actual incompetence nor moral turpitude, and, after investigation, we can find nothing in the charges made against it which would in any way justify the grave step of depriving the city of its autonomy and handing over its administration to an officialised body. In conclusion we would suggest that, if the Government of Bombay are not satisfied on the material before them that the demand for suspension is not justified, they might appoint a commission, composed of men of experience and authority in municipal affairs, to act as a tribunal of arbitration between the Municipality and the local officials and decide the issue.

Notes of the Day.

Untruth or Falsehood.

The City Fathers, and the gallery,—were treated last evening, in the hall of the Corporation, to a subtle but entertaining disquisition on the relative strengths, and propriety, of two words, "untruth" and "falsehood," to denote an idea uppermost in a certain member's mind. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin made use of the expression "untruth" in reference to a statement made by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in the course of his speech on the claim of a Mr. Banaji for extra compensation in connection with a certain acquisition by the Municipality of property belonging to Mr. Banaji. This use of the expression "untruth" provoked Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla into a protest in the interests, as he said, of the dignity of the Corporation and he strongly reprobated the free use in the Council Hall, of expressions like "untruth," "falsehood," etc. The legal Mr. Baptista intervened, saying that there was a difference in the significance of the words, and that the use of the word "falsehood" was not unparliamentary. The Chairman here interposed saying he had heard Mr. Kazi use the word "untruth" and that it had been held to be unparliamentary. Several members exclaimed that they had heard the word "falsehood" also uttered. Mr. Kazi, in reply, appealed to the President to let him know what else he should say but that the statement of Mr. Cowasji was untrue. Mr. Wacha promptly got up and suggested "far from fact," which was parliamentary enough and ought to satisfy anyone. Mr. Cowasji, however, let the matter drop by observing that the expression used by Mr. Kazi had not been heard by him at all.

Free Trade and the War.

Writing to the "Economist" in July, Lord Welby, who is a redoubtable Free-trader, observes as under, touching the lessons which the countries with a heavy protective tariff have learnt already during the war:—

The war teaches useful lessons in finance. It has answered an important question. How have Free-trade and Protection respectively met the strain of war? In July, 1914, four of the States now at war relied on Protectionist tariffs—France, Italy, Austria, and Germany. England had no Protectionist tariff. In the autumn of 1914 the French duties on corn, potatoes, frozen and salted meat, live cattle, and fresh meat were suspended. In October, 1914, the Italian duties on corn and foodstuffs were reduced, and in February the duties on corn were abolished. In October, 1914, the Austrian duties on corn were suspended. In September, 1914, the German duties on bread, beans, butter, eggs, poultry and substances prepared from cereals and flour, meat, and fish were suspended. At the moment when revenue was most precious the Protectionist tariffs of these four countries broke down and an important branch of revenue was suspended or abolished. Free-trade England has not reduced or suspended its duties, while the protectionist countries bent under the gale, England did not shorten sail. Protectionists naturally do not dwell on this result of the two policies, but I am not sure that Free-traders and the Free-trade Press have rightly read or fully understood the lesson thus forced upon the world, viz., the value to Free-trade principles of this result learnt in the first months of the war. Ought not the story to be impressed on the country, and the Free-trade argument, which it so powerfully supports, to be repeated and enforced?

The "Thinking-Shop."

Prof. Geddes, whose name has become almost familiar in India, has been, with the originality of mind which marks him, chiefly instrumental in organizing in London a "thinking-shop"—a place where, accord-

ing to him, speakers of many divergent minds and interests meet daily to talk about some aspects of the great upheaval. For no less important than the immediate task before the Allies, is the work to be done by the thinkers of their respective countries to deliberate about the future. The summer meeting at King's College on the social tasks and problems of the war, says an English contemporary, provides a sort of clearing-house for ideas about the war and what will follow it. Prof. Geddes himself lectures every morning, roving in his curiously illuminating way over wide fields, throwing out by the way, as those who heard him in India can easily imagine, rich handfuls of notions. In one room is one of those illustrative exhibitions, which bear the unmistakable impress of Mr. Geddes's ingenious mind. The visitor can wander from old prints of Belgian towns to newspaper cartoons, contour maps of Europe, odd bits of sculpture, and many other things,—all, of course, severely connected with ideas. The subjects of discussion, always introduced by some competent authority, cover such matters as relief and hospital work, the educational problems of the war, and the mobilisation of science. A Polish professor is giving a series of lectures on the history of his country. Prof. Flour has been attacking the German school of anthropology. The economics of the war have been dealt with by experts such as Mr. J. H. Hobson and Dr. Gilbert Slater. And the most remarkable address was that on the reconstruction of Belgium, when the day for reconstruction comes, given by Mr. Victor Horta, one of the leading architects of Belgium, who is taking part in the work of preparing for the rebuilding and replanning with which a Committee of Belgian architects is now busy in London.

The Country and the Coalition Government.

An example of the determination of all parties in Great Britain loyally to support the Coalition Government is afforded by the action of Coventry whose member, Mr. D. M. Mason, has gone out of his way to attack the Government in the House of Commons. As a result he has received a joint letter from the leaders of the Liberal, Conservative, Liberal Unionist and Labour parties in the constituency, in which they say:—

Sir,—The undersigned, the accredited leaders of the organised political parties of Coventry, desire to express to you their reprobation of your recent proceedings in Parliament. A Coalition Government is in being, and should command the loyal support and assistance of every patriotic Englishman to enable it to carry to a successful issue the great task the country has in hand that the citizens of Coventry, as we know them, are united in support of the Coalition Government. The deepest resentment is expressed in all quarters that you should discredit by your speeches and writings the constituency whose real sentiments you so completely misrepresent in Parliament.

After a snub like this a self-respecting member of Parliament would lose no time in resigning his seat.

The Dogs of War.

The French are making great use of dogs during the present war, as may be gathered from some interesting particulars which have been extracted from a French paper by the "United Service Magazine." For the finding and succouring of the wounded, for instance, they are extensively employed. Four different methods were experimented with at first. The first consisted in training the dog to remain beside the wounded man he had discovered and to bark. The second one was for the dog to bring back the kepi of the wounded man. This was found defective, as dogs with hard mouths would probably worry at the kepi if it was retained on the man's head by means of the chin-strap, and might even bite the wounded man. The third was to fix a slide to the dog's collar in which was placed a strip of cotton to be retained by the wounded man. This system failed to act if the latter was unconscious when found. The fourth was for the dog to be placed on a leash and to lead the hospital orderly to the wounded man.

How They are Used.

After many experiments it was decided to combine the last three methods. Only very gentle dogs are used, and they are trained not to try to remove the kepi if resisted by the chin-strap; further, every dog is provided with the strip of cotton for the wounded man. Should the dog return without both kepi and cotton, it is concluded that the wounded man has been able to use the latter; should the animal return with both kepi and cotton, the wounded man is unconscious, and the dog is then placed on a leash and leads the hospital orderly to him. The dogs are also trained to act as orderlies, in which capacity they show to great advantage. The animal is provided with a hollow collar into which a message can be inserted. They are trained to go from the reconnoitring patrols to their supports, and to maintain connection between pickets and their sentries. To do this the dogs are trained to go between two masters, commencing at short distances which are gradually prolonged to four or five miles. Then, from being trained to go from one master to another, the dogs are trained to go to places, by special signal, where they know no one. Vast numbers of dogs are now trained for this service, and they now, harnessed to small carts, carry provisions, ammunition, etc., to the trenches; they also draw small wheeled kitchens and wheeled stretchers, and generally make themselves useful.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.RUSSIAN WALL OF
STEEL.MARVELLOUS
GALLANTRY.KAISER'S PEACE OVERTURES
TO RUSSIA.STUBBORN FIGHTING ON CARSO
PLATEAU.

The Russian retreat is very slow but very orderly. Most desperate thrusts of the Germans to cut off the Russian retreat are invariably met by a wall of steel.

It is fully confirmed that the Russians left Warsaw an empty shell. The dismantling was complete, even household utensils of any value, being removed.

The Germans say that the situation before Warsaw itself is unchanged. They say that the Russians continue the bombardment from Praga, a suburb on the other side of the Vistula.

The battle of the Narew is described as perhaps the most intense and bloody local battle of the war. The Russians are resisting marvellously, their gallantry against heavy guns foiling the whole German plan of envelopment. A titanic duel is proceeding between German siege troops and Novo Georgievsk.

The "Bourse Gazette" states from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made peace overtures to Russia last week through the King of Denmark and met with a rebuff.

A telegram from Athens states that a German submarine completely disabled has been towed to the Golden Horn by a Turkish destroyer.

The battle on the Carso Plateau still continues with great stubbornness on August 7th, but the Italians made considerable progress, taking a large number of prisoners.

The Germans launched fierce attacks in Argonne, and the Crown Prince's Army succeeded in penetrating a French work, but was driven out by a counter-attack. After delivering violent attacks in the Vosges, the Germans were completely defeated with heavy losses.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

TOKIO, Aug. 9.

As a sequel to a political crisis which occurred on July 30th, Count Okuma remains Premier but the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Marine and Finance, will resign.

RUMANIAN WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Rumanian Cabinet has voted a new war credit of four millions sterling.

RUSSIA'S UNBREAKABLE FRONT.
WALL OF STEEL WITH WONDERFUL ELASTICITY.

A WALL OF STEEL.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO CUT OFF
RETREAT.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE THRUSTS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Russian retreat is very slow but very orderly. Most desperate thrusts of the Germans to cut off the Russian retreat are invariably met by a wall of steel, which also has wonderful elasticity. Here and there it has been slightly dented but it never breaks.

ENEMY'S TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

The Germans claim in the Kovno region only four hundred prisoners, which shows clearly how magnificently the Russians are fighting. The Germans approached the first-line positions of the fortress of Kovno, on the West bank of the Niemen, and started an animated attack, but were caught by Russian heavy batteries.

The bombardment of the enemy continues. The German losses here and at Ossowice must be tremendous, especially as their efforts are quite abortive.

VAST ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION.

RUSSIANS' HEROIC DEFENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A German war correspondent describes the Germans for two days continually bombarding before Warsaw. The artillery of the whole German army was concentrated in a small space, the fury of the gunfire growing ever more intense, and reaching its maximum on the second night. Besides Bavarians there were Prussians, Wurtembergers and Saxons storming the fortresses, the Saxons first reaching the entanglements. The Russians with their inferior number sustained a heroic defence, which permitted the retreat to be carried out splendidly. The Russians went back very gradually.

It is fully confirmed that they only left Warsaw an empty shell. The dismantling was complete, even household utensils of any value being removed.

FURTHER GERMAN OFFENSIVE
MOVEMENT TO CUT PETROGRAD LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Russian correspondents anticipate that the German offensive eastward is not yet finished, as enemy forces are now pushing towards Kovel with the object of getting behind the Brest-Litovsk line, while there are other movements in the North, namely, in the Lomza sector, threatening to cut the Petrograd line, and in the Baltic provinces, where the Germans are apparently aiming not so much at Riga, which the Russians are evacuating, but at crossing the Dvina higher up.

Among the treasures sent to Moscow from the Baltic provinces was a statue of Bismarck, weighing nine hundred pounds, taken from the Kaiser's East Prussian estate.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Kovno. The Governor has already transferred his offices to Novo Alexandrovsk, a hundred miles North-East.

GERMAN ATTEMPT ON RIGA
ABANDONED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the abandonment of the German attempt on Riga marks the failure of the enemy's general scheme of forcing a battle on the retreating Russians before they reach the Brest-Litovsk line.

The stubbornness of the Russian defence on the Narow has contributed mainly to this important success.

REPORTED SEPARATE PEACE
PROPOSALS.RUSSIA'S AGREEMENTS NOT SCRAPS
OF PAPER.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.

The "Novoe Vremya," referring to rumours in Petrograd and Moscow of German peace proposals to Russia, says, "Russia does not desire peace but victory. Moreover, Russia signed an agreement with the Allies not to conclude a separate peace. Agreements are for her not scraps of paper."

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO KING OF DENMARK

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.

The "Bourse Gazette" states from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made peace overtures to Russia last week through the King of Denmark, and that an answer was sent by Russia that there could be no question of peace negotiations at present.

INTENSE BATTLE ON
THE NAREW.MARVELLOUS RUSSIAN
GALLANTRY.

TITANIC DUEL AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The battle of Narew has been perhaps the most intense and bloody local battle of the war. The Russians are resisting marvellously, their gallantry against heavy guns foiling the whole German plan for envelopment.

A titanic duel is proceeding between German siege troops and Novo Georgievsk.

The Germans say the situation before Warsaw itself is unchanged. They say that the Russians continue the bombardment from Praga. The battles in the Southern area are almost stationary. The storm centres are now Kovno and the river Narow.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF
FIGHTING.ENEMY ATTACKING ALONG WHOLE
FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.

An official statement says:—In the direction of Riga we dislodged the enemy from the region between the rivers Dvina, Ečka and the Aa.

Enemy attacks on Kovno and Ossowice were repulsed on August 6th and not renewed on the following day. The enemy continues vigorous attacks from the Narow line along the whole front and great forces are acting against the Lomza-Ostrow sector.

There have been obstinate rearguard actions on the left of Vierny. We captured hundreds of prisoners in counter-attacks.

We successfully exercised pressure on the enemy's advance left of the Bug.

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

RUSSIAN CONGRESS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.

M. Gutchkoff, ex-President of the Duma, who has been styled the Russian Lloyd George, presided on Saturday at a Congress of committees which are organising industry for military purpose.

Speeches were made at the Congress by the representatives of all parts of the Empire.

RUSSIANS' GRIM RESOLVE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

M. Ribouchinsky, the Moscow millionaire, has said that Russia would retire if necessary to the Urals and fight to the last man.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FROM RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SOURCES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 8th August:—The Russians have evacuated Warsaw and Ivanogrod. A Russian communiqué says in view of the general situation the Russian troops covering Warsaw retired on Thursday morning, without being attacked by the enemy, to a new front on the right bank of the Vistula blowing up behind them all the Vistula bridges in the Ivanogrod district. Also Russian troops unopposed by the enemy crossed to the right bank of the Vistula blowing up bridges behind them.

On the other fronts, the Russians say, near Riga the enemy after actions on the River Miusa fell back towards the River Ečka. East of Ponivies the Germans again advanced a little and are now 35 miles east of Avilgia.

A German communiqué says, on the Narow front the enemy delivered attacks in the direction of Lomza and the Ostrolenka-Roman and took the offensive with considerable forces on the roads towards Ostrow. An extremely desperate battle is in progress. On Wednesday the enemy crossed the River Oz at several points.

A German communiqué says the Germans are progressing towards the Lomza-Ostrow. Wyazkow Road between the Vistula and Bug. The Russians on the evening of the 3rd repulsed the Germans inflicting enormous losses on them. The success enabled the Russians the same night to occupy unhindered a new and a better front on the left bank of the Bug as well as in the direction of Vladimir-Volynsky and Kovel to the east of the Bug. The Germans say their cavalry entered Vladimir-Volynsky.

STUBBORN FIGHTING
IN CARSO.

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

MONFALCONE DOCKYARD SHELLED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Aug. 8.

The battle on the Carso Plateau still continued with great stubbornness yesterday, but last night the Italians made considerable progress taking a large number of prisoners.

The communiqué reports that Austrian artillery fired an incendiary shell into the Monfalcone dockyard, causing a fire, and the Austrians then attempted by a curtain of shrapnel to prevent the Italians extinguishing the fire which, however, was soon controlled.

ALPINISTS' DARING FEAT.

SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK.

ROME, Aug. 9.

Both the Italians and Austrians are fertile in expedients in the warfare of surprise attacks.

A communiqué records a daring feat by the Alpini in the Tonale district. Climbing along a difficult ridge on the rocks towering above Val del Monte they surprised at dawn on Saturday the Austrians entrenched near Eravallio Peak, capturing many bombs and other material hastily abandoned in the trenches.

On the same day another enemy force entrenched to the north-east of Eravallio were driven from their positions by the fire of mountain guns, hoisted to the height of ten thousand feet to the Eravallio rocks. The Italians in Cadore after several days artillery preparation successfully advanced along the Sexten Valley, driving back the enemy and reaching the Front extending from Martenengo to Burgstall.

The enemy on the Carso are endeavouring to the utmost to impede the Italian approach to their works and constantly delivering attacks and even attempting to place movable wire entanglements in front of the Italian lines.

GERMAN FORCES FIGHTING ITALY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables, London August 7:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent writes:—The "Idea Nazionale" states that the refrugards of the Austrian army now fighting Italy are composed of 40,000 Germans whose headquarters are at Innsbruck and Trent. Detachments of the 14th German Artillery Corps is at Rovereto.

GERMAN SUBMARINE
DISABLED.

TOWED TO GOLDEN HORN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A telegram from Athens states that a German submarine completely disabled has been towed to the Golden Horn by a Turkish destroyer.

GENERAL HUNTER-WESTON ILL.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

General Bailloud, temporary French commander in the Dardanelles, has issued an order stating that Major-General Hunter-Weston, commanding the British corps, has been compelled to leave owing to illness. General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch sent at the beginning of July highly praised Major-General Hunter-Weston.

GERMANY'S SEA POWER MUST BE
SHATTERED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, in a message to Leith on the anniversary of the outbreak of war, asks Britons to keep their eyes fixed on the German Navy. Any peace terms not including the shattering of Germany's sea power must be rejected. Only thus can the life of our children be made worth living.

SUBMARINE VICTIM.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The British steamer Ravel, the Swedish steamer Malmind and the trawler Ocean Queen have been sunk.

The crews were saved. It is understood that the Government of India will shortly make a pronouncement on the alien enemy question. The matter has been under consideration for some time past.

ENEMY'S FIERCE ATTACK
IN ARGONNE.VIOLENT FIGHTING IN THE
VOSGES.

GERMANS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The Germans yesterday launched fierce attacks in Argonne, and the Crown Prince's army in the evening succeeded in penetrating into a French work but was driven out by a counter-attack.

Then at night time the Germans attacked in the Fille Morte sector and gained a footing in a trench, from which, however, they were immediately expelled except over a front of thirty yards.

The communiqué adds that the enemy delivered extremely violent assaults in the Vosges, especially against Lingekopf and Schratzmaele, and the neck between these hills.

The Germans were completely defeated and suffered heavy losses. Before one of our companies alone over a hundred German dead were hanging from wire entanglements.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN
WOEVRE.

SOISSONS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The communiqué says:—Artillery actions occurred in Woevre and on the western front. Soissons was bombarded. Only bomb fights occurred in Argonne. The Germans in the Vosges again attacked Lingekopf, but were repulsed.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A post card from a French prisoner in Westphalia received in Paris says that five thousand French prisoners specially chosen by reason of their birth and education have been segregated in a camp among marabes and are being treated like convicts as reprisals for the alleged ill-treatment of German prisoners in French colonies.

FRENCH FOOD SUPPLY.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The Chamber has passed a Government Bill for the purchase of wheat and flour for the provisioning of the civil population.

BELGIAN MINERS AND GERMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is reported that disorders at Mons and Charleroi are increasing and that Belgian miners are persistently refusing to work for the Germans who are shooting the strikers.

SWEDEN'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables, London August 7:—The newspapers are paying attention to Sweden's preparedness for war and have recently emphasised a statement reported to have been made by the head physician of the Malmoe Hospital who declined the request of the Austrian Government for doctors and nurses on the ground of the opposition of the Swedish authorities. The doctor added: "Sweden might need them any day."

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Reuter learns that all rumours that Sweden is likely to abandon her neutrality are unfounded. Her relations with Russia are most friendly.

AUSTRALIAN METAL EXCHANGE.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9.

The Commonwealth has decided to establish a Metal Exchange on September 6th and after that date all transactions must be conducted through the Exchange.

THE ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A despatch published in New York says that the German Admiralty confirms that a submarine attacked the liner Orduna without warning.

INDENTURED LABOUR II

THE NEED FOR ITS ABOLITION.

THE EVILS OF RECRUITING.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

We publish below the second of Mr. Andrews' articles on "Indentured Labour in the Colonies." The first article appeared in our issue of July 30th.

The Report by the two Commissioners, Messrs. McNeill and Chamman Lall, on indentured immigration in the Colonies, errs grievously by omission in one particular. It should have begun by an examination at first-hand of the recruiting system in India itself. If a tour had been made, in Northern India and Madras, of the recruiting districts and recruiting stations, and if the coolies waiting in the Depots could have been induced to speak their minds, much light would have been thrown upon the two crying evils, (which seem inseparably wound up with indentured labour,) viz., the suicides and sexual immorality. Messrs. McNeill and Chamman Lall were not to blame for the omission. Such a tour of inspection was not included in their orders. But it would have amply repaid them and could have shown them the reasons for much that they found at fault in Fiji.

"A DIRTY BUSINESS."

There can be no question that professional recruiting, however carefully watched, will always remain, what a high official of the Government of India called it in my hearing, "A dirty business." The recruiter is paid to do his work, and he has to get, by a certain time, a certain number of men and women. With the men, there may not be great difficulty, if only the picture of the golden future to be made in the Colony is painted in sufficiently glowing colours. Mr. Pearson in his report on "Indentured Labour in Natal" thus 'discloses' the situation. "In fact the majority of these men, (i.e., indentured coolies), are so convinced, after the recruiter has talked to them for a few days, that they are going to make a fortune in Natal in a miraculously short time, that they would agree to pay almost any tax proposed." This, I found, was the usual state of mind in which the Indian peasants of the more credulous type eagerly welcome the advances of the recruiting agent. The latter was also clever enough to tell them to answer "Ha Sahib!" to every question which the Sahib in the Depot asked of them. The Sahib is represented to them beforehand as a person they must at all costs circumvent, if they wish to get out to that wonderful country where their fortune is to be made. In talking with the coolies and hearing their accounts of what happened to them when being recruited, I have been reminded of nothing so much as the stories narrated in books about the cordiality of the same Indian peasants when they flock round a "Sadhu," who digs into earth and finds a hidden pot of gold, and promises them all similar pots of gold if they will only entrust him with whatever little money they have!

THE CRUELTY OF IT.

The cruelty of such recruiting is obvious. It is just the credulous and weak-minded who get caught, the very men who are least able to bear the terrible disappointment and home-sickness and miseries which follow. I have seen this disillusionment happen before my own eyes with men recruited with ship-stoking. On the steamer on which I went to Natal the original stokers had all abandoned the ship at Calcutta. These first stokers had been recruited from Bombay. So another set of Indian coolies was recruited at Calcutta, who were to have been tempted away for such work. So much per head was paid the recruiters for them by the Shipping Company, to the Captain I told me, and he added that the recruiters also got a large percentage of their monthly wages. Before we had been out at sea for two days, in stormy weather, one of the poor coolies was missing. He did not commit suicide, but for six days he remained in a wretched condition, stowed away in the hold and at last was dragged up, almost dead, and then alive. Men going abroad to far-distant lands should be of the strong-minded, adventurous type; not such weak-minded men as these. The indenture system has this fatal flaw in it, that it recruits most easily, and then keeps in five years' bondage, the very men who ought to remain at home. Furthermore, it is cruelty of the worst kind to force by law this mental misery upon unwilling people for five long years, when their very faces show they have clearly succumbed to its terrors and that it has come to be like a nightmare hovering over them. In a great number of cases, they find out almost at once, (as soon as they are on the sea,) that they have been miserably deceived and cajoled, and then their utter wretchedness is like that of children; they fret and pine for their return, and the home-sickness grows so great as to lead even to suicide.

THE WORST FEATURE.

But by far the worst feature of this "dirty business" of recruiting is the indenture of women. The Government of India insists on a minimum of forty women for every hundred men. (The age limit of each sex is, I believe, from twenty to thirty-five years of age.) It is strange that the Government regulation, which sends out to barracks, (thousands of miles away from every influence for good,) men and women in the full vigour of youth in the unnatural proportion of nearly three men to every one woman, is so strange, I say, that this regulation has not been seriously challenged before. What can be expected from the class of weak and easily tempted Indian

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LATE SIR THEODORE HOPE.

MR. WACHA'S TRIBUTE.

DEBATE ON "PHRA" AND "PYLEE" MEASUREMENTS.

"DEFIANT" GRAIN DEALERS.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last evening, among the important items of business transacted was a Resolution, moved by Mr. D. E. Wachha, in eloquent terms, recording the Corporation's sense of regret at the death of Sir Theodore Hope, who had rendered valuable services to the Corporation both as a Commissioner and in other capacities.

Damage caused by the recent floods in the city was the subject of a number of complaints to the Corporation and these were referred to the Commissioner for report.

The "phara-and-pylee" muddle accentuated by the step taken recently by the Grain Dealers' Association, formed another topic of lively but innocuous debate last evening.

The Corporation adjourned in the middle of Dr. Sukhia's protracted speech in support of his motion on the extension of Municipal franchise.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held last evening Mr. P. C. Suthna President being in the chair.

The Corporation at the outset proceeded to elect a member of the Standing Committee in the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinooy. There were two candidates, Mr. Vasantrao Anandras Dabholker and Mr. Sarif Devji Kanji, of whom the former got 34 votes as against 27 secured by his opponent and was consequently declared duly elected a member of the Standing Committee.

THE LATE SIR THEODORE HOPE.

Mr. Wachha then moved:—
"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death of Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who rendered valuable services to the City as Chairman of the Committee appointed in 1871 to enquire into the finances of the Bombay Municipality, and who, during the brief term of six months during which he held the office of Municipal Commissioner, left his distinctive mark on the Municipal Administration of the City."

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. Wachha in moving the proposition said, it was not long since they performed the mournful duty of recording their sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Arthur Crawford, that facile princeps among Commissioners. And now they had to perform the duty of expressing their regret at the sad death of Sir Theodore Hope. It would have been in the fitness of things if they had their esteemed colleague, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, present there that afternoon to move the proposition. Sir Pherozeshah was a member even in 1871 and had come in personal contact with Sir Theodore Hope who did quite solid work. They all regretted the prolonged but unavoidable absence of Sir Pherozeshah, and he (the speaker) would move the proposition in his absence, but he thought, Sir Pherozeshah would have done ample justice to the sterling worth of Sir Theodore Hope. The times in which Sir Theodore worked in connection with Municipal work in Bombay were stirring times indeed. The financial extravagance of the previous Commissioner had provoked a good deal of opposition, which had reached even the ramparts of the Bombay Castle. Sir Theodore was appointed Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the financial embarrassment of the Corporation. It would suffice to say that as Chairman of that Committee Sir Theodore did his work in that thorough manner which was so very characteristic of him in everything that he did. He was then appointed to thoroughly overhaul Municipal finances and reorganize the different departments, a work which he did with great success, and he came to be recognized as a thorough-going civilian of penetrating judgment and phenomenal energy.

Mr. Wachha next referred to the excellent work done by Sir Theodore outside Bombay. Sir Theodore practically reconstructed dilapidated Surat, which had suffered so much from flood and fire and he did such solid work for that city that he was called the saviour of Surat and his name became a household word throughout that district. His knowledge of the Gujarati literature was simply marvellous. In conclusion Mr. Wachha said that just as he owed to Mr. Arthur Crawford and Surgeon-General Howlett the foundation of a new Bombay and its sanitary regeneration, so they were bound to give credit to Sir Theodore for laying the sound foundations of Municipal finances.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the

proposition, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Wachha next moved that Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, be re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment. Mr. D. H. D. P. Bhedwar, B.A., L.C.E., to continue to act for Mr. Chambers during his absence.

Mr. Wachha observed that no words were required from him in support of his motion. Mr. Chambers had done his work very satisfactorily, as all of them knew.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adopted Mr. H. P. Mody's motion that the letter of Mr. Rustomjee J. Postwalla suggesting the provision of a market for the residents of the Tander and Grant Road be referred to the Commissioner for Report.

Consideration was next given to a letter from Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak in which he stated he was one of those who suffered heavily owing to the recent floods in the City; that his house was situated at the junction of Lamington Road and New Forts Road; that the flood water was 3 feet deep inside his dwelling for about 24 hours; and that he had consequently to take shelter with his family on the first floor. He suggested the appointment of a Committee of experts to suggest means for the prevention of similar floods hereafter, and enquired whether the Corporation were prepared to compensate him for the damage sustained by him to the extent of a thousand rupees through the negligence and carelessness on the part of their officers in not keeping the storm-water drains in proper working order before the monsoon set in. He added that in the event of his not receiving a satisfactory reply he would place his case in the hands of his Solicitors, holding the Corporation responsible for all the costs.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. J. B. Potit said, the Corporation should stir themselves to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the conditions that obtained in the streets of Bombay during the last heavy rains. The Commissioner ought to suggest means to be devised to prevent the streets being flooded in the future.

The motion was carried.

"PYLEE" AND "PHARA" MUDDLE.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar at this stage obtained priority of consideration for his motion regarding a notice circulated by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association as to a new measure approved by them and brought into use from 1st August 1915. This new measure, Mr. Navalkar, suggested being a measure not authorised by the Commissioner, was a false measure under the law and Mr. Navalkar moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what action he proposes to take and to submit a draft bye-law under sec. 461 (D) and 462 of the Municipal Act for approval of the Corporation.

Dr. Bottlewalla seconded Mr. Navalkar's motion. In doing so, he said that the attitude of the grain dealers of the city was becoming more and more defiant of Municipal regulations. Though the standard "phara," recognised and authorised by the Corporation ought to be made up of 17 "pylees," as they all knew, these vendors had been giving out only 16 "pylees" for a "phara." That was hard enough on the poor, but these merchants were now coming down to 15 "pylees" for a "phara." The Corporation ought to put a stop to this defiance of Municipal standard.

Mr. Cadell rising to speak on the motion, observed, he was not sure whether the Municipal Commissioner possessed the requisite powers to interfere in the matter as suggested by the previous speakers. The Commissioner's powers were strictly defined under section 418 of the Municipal Act, under which he could only keep standard measures for the guidance of the public, but he could not enforce that no other measures could be used by people if they so liked, in their transactions. Mr. Cadell observed that negotiations were going on with the Grain Dealers' Association and they should await the result.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that in view of the helplessness of the Commissioner under the existing powers, it was useless to proceed with the discussion of Mr. Navalkar's motion. They should await the result of the negotiations referred to by the Commissioner and if they were helpless to remedy matters, they should move for a modification of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Baptista suggested that a test case might be instituted so that a law court might decide the point whether the use of the new measure by the grain dealers was in contravention of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Navalkar's motion was lost on being put to the vote.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Mr. R. J. Postwalla in a letter invited the Corporation's attention to the hardship suffered by people residing on ground floors in thickly populated localities which he said were rendered unhealthy by the conversion of open verandahs on the ground floors into shops, and requested that steps might be taken to remedy the hardship.

On the motion of Mr. Chunnilal Mehta, the letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

With reference to a letter to the Corporation from the Grain Merchants' Association inviting attention to the damage caused to the merchandise stocked in the godowns at Dana Bunder in consequence of accumulation of rain-water during heavy rains owing to want of proper drainage and out-lets, and requesting that remedial measures may be taken at an early date, Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

The motion was adopted by the Corporation.

COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Consideration was then given to a letter

to the Corporation, from Messrs. Patell and Esakiel, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Banaji, stating that their client accepted finally the offer of Rs. 1,07,500 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st of April 1914, in respect of his property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi; that this amount and the basis of 6 per cent. interest was unfair to their client but that it was accepted in the hope that the money would be paid by the Municipality within a month; that the matter came up before the Corporation on the 21st June 1915, when the Corporation, although a member of the Corporation informed the Corporation that it might be that their client might accept a lakh of rupees, sanctioned out of a sense of bonour, the full amount at which the contract was made with their client, viz., Rs. 1,07,500 with interest at 6 per cent. from 1st April 1914; that this sanction of the Corporation completed and closed the contract between their client and the Municipality; that the matter was again placed before the Corporation on the 26th July 1915, for merely sanctioning the fund out of which the money was payable to their client when, as reported in papers, an ultra vires Resolution was passed sanctioning only one lakh of rupees instead of Rs. 1,07,500; that their client strongly protested against this and submits that the contract having been completed between him and the Corporation by the sanction already given for the payment of Rs. 1,07,500 and interest, the Corporation had no right to modify the contract; that such modification is not in any sense binding on him and that he refuses to accept anything less than the full amount due to him. Submitting that their client has been illegally kept out of his money by the Corporation for over a year and a quarter during which time the Corporation has been in possession of their client's property enjoying the rents and profits and exercising all the acts of a full owner thereof, and that if the full amount is not paid to him immediately he will adopt proceedings which will be unpleasant to the Corporation.

Mr. Chunnilal Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the applicant had previously definitely accepted the previous offer and they had his acceptance in writing. There was no reason why he should be given more now.

Mr. J. A. Baptista was against the extra amount being asked. He thought the best way to adopt under the circumstances was to send the letter to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that only recently they had heard Mr. Baptista urging them not to behave as if they were Marwaris. And now he was surprised to hear him urge the other view. As a lawyer he had pleaded for both views. Mr. Baptista was a true lawyer.

In opposing Mr. Kazi's amendment, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that they should remember that the Corporation had recently passed a Resolution authorising payment of a lakh of rupees as compensation to Mr. Banaji. Having passed this resolution, what the Corporation could do was merely to record the present letter from Mr. Banaji's solicitors. There was no necessity to refer the letter to the Commissioner for report. They should leave it to the Commissioner to act in the most suitable manner in the interests of the Corporation in the light of the Resolution recently passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's amendment, being put to the vote, was lost, only Mr. Baptista voting in its support.

The original proposition was then carried by a majority of votes.

EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved: "That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that it is high time that their constitution should be modified on a greater liberal basis of election by the rate payers, who contribute no less than 65 per cent. of the annual income of the Municipality, and by the University Graduates than hitherto, that the President be asked to send in a respectful representation to Government accordingly, pointing out the desirability of such a modification and, if necessary, of reducing the number of those elected by the Justices of the Peace and appointed by Government and requesting them to take early legislative measures for the purpose."

Dr. Sukhia said that that was the anniversary day of the Coronation of their gracious Sovereign, his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and he (the speaker) was glad that it was on this auspicious day that he presented to the Corporation a resolution of this kind. He said that he was not a native of Bombay and he was not a rate-payer, who asked through him, for a more liberal franchise. Another fact which made him glad that he should move the proposition at this juncture was that they had in one of the members of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, a man who had had experience of municipal affairs for more than seven years, he meant the Hon. Mr. Sheppard. They had got very many things to substantiate their claim for a larger share in local self-government.

Unfortunately local self-government was not properly understood in the city and even by some of the Corporators themselves. Local self-government was government by the largest number of people as opposed to the form of government known as autocratic government. There was no doubt that local self-government in Bombay should be on a more liberal basis than hitherto. He felt the absence of the father of the Corporation, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose wide experience of municipal affairs would have thrown much light on the question of extended franchise for the rate-payers of the city. They all hoped he would soon be back among them with renewed energy and strength.

Dr. Sukhia next gave a history of the foundation of local self-government in India. Local self-government was not a new thing at all in India. They had had it for more than two centuries in some form or another. The father of local self-government in modern times was Lord Ripon, of blessed memory and it was a crying shame that the citizens of Bombay had done nothing to perpetuate the memory of that great and good man in the form of a statue or some other form.

Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his speech when the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THREATENED SUSPENSION.

REPLY TO THE OFFICIAL CHARGES.

We have received from a correspondent, who writes with authority, a long statement regarding the threatened extinction of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, in which the charges made by Government are answered and represented as not justifying in any way the proposed suspension of the Municipality. We have not room to publish the whole statement but give below the greater part of it. The matter is commented upon in our Editorial columns.

The Municipality of Hyderabad (Sind) which has been in existence for the past fifty years is now threatened with extinction. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner in Sind, on whose initiative as Commissioner, Northern Division, the Municipality of Ahmedabad was suspended for a period of 5 years is now desirous of dealing in the same way with the Hyderabad Municipality and to have the Municipality superseded and replaced by an official or semi-official committee of management. With this view a report has been made by him to the Bombay Government and a series of indictments framed by him against the Municipality. The reply that the Municipality has furnished is on the whole a lucid and comprehensive justification of its actions and shows the Municipality, anxious and willing to carry on the administration well, to the best of its lights. Blunders and mistakes it admits having made and occasional slackness in its administration, has been visible, but none of the faults committed by it are of such a serious character as to justify Government in compassing its death.

It states that it is prepared, in all reasonable ways, to act in accordance with the wishes of Government and to consider and adopt all measures necessary for the better administration of the Municipality, which it may suggest to it. It is hard to understand, why after such an undertaking on its parts, Government should resort to the extreme step of suspending the Municipality, a step which as the Municipality almost conclusively proves in its reply, is too drastic to be warranted.

WHAT THE MUNICIPALITY HAS DONE.

Recounting the good work it has done, it complains with bitterness, of the insufficient note taken of what it has done for the city and the improvements it has endeavoured to carry out. The water works extension project, the initiation of an underground drainage project, a large City Improvement Scheme, estimated to cost about 30 lakhs of rupees, the reclamation of filling up of the town's rainwater tanks (which were a great source of sickness and disease) which cost sixty thousand rupees, a great Central Market (which cost it over a lakh and thirty thousand rupees) new Municipal buildings, extensions and improvements in the inclines of the city, making of new roads and the development of suburbs are all items, which should be taken into account by Government when the debit balance is cast against it.

THE FIRST CHARGE.

The charge against the Municipality are seven in number. The first is that the Municipality has misapplied its Reserve Fund composed of the proceeds of Municipal lands sold, to the acquisition of land, to widen its streets and roads, under the City Improvement or Settlement Scheme, instead of applying it wholly to reproductive works. One of a total sum of about ten lakhs received from land sales, the Municipality is charged with having spent about 4 lakhs in non-productive works of which about 34 lakhs have been spent in acquiring set backs to widen the streets and roads of the city, according to a City Improvement Scheme sanctioned by the Local Government of Sind itself. The Municipal reply to this charge is that it was impossible to pay for the land acquired as set-backs from its Reserve Fund and that under the direction of Mr. F. G. Pratt, ex-Collector of Hyderabad, who was President of the Municipality when the set-back scheme was framed, the Municipality ear-marked in 1907 "a sum of not less than half a lakh of rupees to be annually spent out of its Reserve Fund" on it and of this the Commissioner in Sind was informed. Mr. Pratt who had a great hand in framing the City Improvement Scheme for the Municipality informed the Commissioner distinctly that "the ordinary Municipal income just sufficed for its ordinary expenditure" and could not pay for land acquisition under the set-back or City Improvement Schemes. The scheme has been in operation for about 8 years and the Municipality has taken only 34 lakhs from its Reserve Fund for it, which works out to less than half a lakh a year. The Municipality cherishes its reply to this charge in the following effective manner.

It is a matter of surprise and grief to the Municipality that it should be charged with misapplying the Reserve Fund to land acquisition for carrying out a large City Improvement Scheme which considering its resources, should have made it incumbent on Government to provide a separate agency such as an Improvement Trust with the necessary funds placed at its disposal by Government. It would be so done in other cities. The land acquired by the Municipality under its Improvement Scheme, is mostly thrown into the streets and roads, the Municipality receiving nothing for betterment of frontages and deriving no profit or revenue otherwise. The surprise and grief are made more acute when it is remembered that the Municipality undertook this work under the advice of its Collector-President and with the general approval of the Commissioner in Sind.

The Municipality gives a satisfactory explanation of the few minor items on which it spent the remaining sum of half a lakh out of the Reserve Fund, to which no exception is taken, agreeing to a credit to a sum of rupees nine thousand and odd which

by mistake was spent from it in the construction of a public Dharmasala or traveller's house, which cost nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees. Of a total amount of about 11 lakhs credited to the Reserve Fund in the last 13 years 1902 to 1915 the Municipality has applied over 95 per cent. to reproductive works and the City Improvement Scheme purposes to which it should have applied, 3 or 4 per cent. to development of lands sold by constructing roads, drains, etc., in them. Only 1 per cent. was incorrectly applied to the building of a Musafirkhana which the Municipality is prepared to refund to its Reserve Fund, from its General Fund. The charge of misapplying the Reserve Fund thus practically falls to the ground.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

A second charge against the Municipality is, that it has bought land for widening its roads and streets dear and sold its alignments and independent plots cheap. To this an irrefutable answer is given by the Municipality. A host of reasons accounting for this difference is given, the Government theory that the Municipality must realize a price for its alignments and independent plots (or in other words for all land sold by it) similar to that, it pays for the set-backs it acquires is shown to be unsound, as it ignores the various factors that go to make the price of the purchases considerably higher than the sales. The Municipality gives a long list of these factors which no reasonable man will fail to take into account, such as, for instance, that the set-back acquisitions made by the Municipality are mainly in the old town quarters, where the price of land is an exceedingly high owing to their being centres of trade and population, and including as they do, a number of shops and business premises, while the alignments sold by the Municipality are mainly been less populous and more suburban areas and the independent plots almost wholly so. What is curious in this matter is that in all such sales by the Municipality, the Commissioner in Sind's sanction has been invariably received and the Collector of Hyderabad's recommendation for the sale made. In the case of purchases made by the Municipality, the price has in many cases been settled by the District Court or Government Land Acquisition Officer. In other cases it has been settled by a committee of arbitrators, partly appointed by the Municipality and partly by the sellers, according to special procedure prescribed in section 160 of the District Municipal Act, which is binding on the Municipality and unappealable and yet it is the Municipality which is charged with buying too dear. This is a piece of logic which is incomprehensible.

THE THIRD CHARGE.

A third charge against the Municipality is that its financial condition is unsound and the Municipality does not consent to impose a house tax, a form of taxation generally felt as odious and unpopular in district mofussil towns. To this the Municipality furnishes a reply, the perusal of which should convince reasonable people, that the Municipality is very little to blame in the matter and that its finances are not half so bad as they are painted. The Commissioner in Sind, or whoever has drawn up this charge, seems to have blundered badly and cited most incorrect figures. The Municipality furnishes a corrected statement, which is at complete variance with the Government figures and shows that the average annual revenue of the Municipality now is about 2 lakhs and eighty thousand and the average ordinary expenditure 2 lakhs and sixty thousand, leaving a balance of about twenty thousand for non-recurrent and extraordinary expenditure. The Municipal balances last year, on account of a partial paralysis of trade, due to the war and a severe outbreak of plague, which lasted for nearly six months and scattered the town population, leaving hardly one-third the number in it, suffered materially and were reduced by nearly half a lakh of rupees and this abnormal decline is fastened on, as testimony that the finances are in a precarious stage and the balances are swallowed up and the Municipality is bankrupt and must be replaced by an official committee that will replenish its funds, by the imposition of a large house tax. If this is a reason for suspending local bodies, then we ask why not suspend the various other bodies which are showing tremendous debit balances, this year on account of the war.

THE FOURTH CHARGE.

The fourth charge against the Municipality is, that when certain defalcations by its subordinates, in the taxation and Collection Department came to light, the Municipality did not take vigorous steps to ascertain their full extent or the extent of the arrears of taxes and rates. To this the reply furnish a complete reply. In the first place, add remissness that may be alleged in the matter was remissness of the Municipal officers and not of the Corporation, except in a very distant and indirect manner. The exhaustive history of the steps taken to discover and prove the character and extent of the defalcations, and the arrears due, given in the reply, shows however that the blame is misplaced on Municipal shoulders and sufficient allowance has not been made for the extraordinary difficulties which the Municipal officers had to contend with.

MINOR CHARGES.

Three other charges which are of a comparatively minor kind have also been brought against the Municipality, (1) of extraordinary delay by one or two of its sub-committees in investigating a case of encroachment of land, which they had been appointed to do. To this the Municipality in reply gives reasons for the delay by the sub-committees and states that the encroachment is very doubtful and difficult to detect and even if the delay be proved, a "dilatory sub-committee or two does not make a negligent corporation." Even if it did, it urges that from neglect in allowing one encroachment it does not follow that it allows encroachments to lie generally and is prepared to give a long list of encroachments removed or demolished under its orders.

The second minor charge is that it sanctioned a gratuity for its Auditor on his retirement in February 1915 when the Assistant Chief Officer's report on the Collection Department showed that he had not properly inspected and audited the books of

INDENTURED LABOUR II.

(Continued from page 7.)

women, who go out under such conditions of barrack life on the plantations, except that they should yield themselves in large numbers to a life of open shame? And this is what actually happens. The recruiter cares nothing for this. His business is to get hold of as many of Indian women as ever he can, and he uses every means in his power. He finds it extremely hard to reach the proper number; for Hindu women are not easily drawn away from their homes. They are also devoted to their husbands and under no provocation will they desert them. The records of trickery and lying by which the recruiting agent succeeds in his hateful task of temptation would form painful reading. A few such stories are told by a lady missionary from her own interrogations of Hindu women in Fiji. They include cases of wives being led away from their husbands by forcible means, of women who were out on the village road and were delayed by false tales, of wives who have some temporary unpleasantness in the home and were cleverly beguiled away by promises and lies, while in trouble. These (who are all chaste and honourable women) become mixed up almost from the first with that other class, which is more easily recruited, viz., the prostitutes. Thus the number of forty women to a hundred men is made up. How many of them remain chaste, even up to the end of the voyage, it would be impossible to say. On the estates the prospect of a decent, moral life is even more remote. Messrs. McNeill and Chammam Lall report truly, that "the majority of women are not married to the men with whom they cohabit. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes, whether nominally under the protection of a man or not." I was told in Natal that the condition of things on many of the large estates was "more like that of animals breeding together than of human beings."

It is strange that any Indian may be found to undertake this work of Indian woman-recruiting. The prospect of making money will drive men, we know, to do almost anything; but this business is so peculiarly sordid, "dirty business" indeed! It is full time that the educated Indian public took up this matter with a great united effort and worked in every way possible to bring to an end this indentured system of Indian labour, which has stamped with the badge of slavery the whole Indian nation.

COLLISION ON B-N RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS ESCAPE WITH SLIGHT INJURIES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
VIZAGAPATAM, Aug. 9.

This morning a goods train from Waltair ran into a mixed train from Parvatipur at Alamanda, a small station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Some rolling stock of both trains was damaged. Fortunately the passengers in the Parvatipur train escaped with slight injuries. The accident is said to be due to the non-changing of the point enabling the goods train running over the second line as the mixed train was standing on the first line.

END OF MADRAS STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The recent troubles in the Pachayappa's College have subsided, the students who went on strike returning to their class this morning.

that department during the last 3 or 4 years of his service. This the Municipality furnishes a full reply, admitting that though it is not prepared to accept all claims of that report it would have been desirable to postpone the gratuity question till that report was disposed of but urges several reasons as to why it was sanctioned before it, in extension, of the Municipal action.

The third minor charge, which is the last in the list of charges, is, that the Municipality does not follow expert advice, in its water works, and does not carry out promptly, the suggestions and recommendations of Government officers, with regard to them and wrongly suspended and dismissed its Parsi Water Works Engineer. To this the Municipality furnishes a most elaborate reply, quoting chapter and verse, showing not only that it follows such expert advice, with great care and solicitude, but goes sometimes to the length of varying its opinion and actions in order to make them conform to expert advice and the changing opinions of Government mechanical engineers and other expert advisers.

The Government indictment and the Municipal reply is briefly summarised above. A careful perusal of the details of each reply with the copious proofs which are available, in the appendices attached in which chapter and verse is quoted for each Municipal statement, leaves no doubt of the overwhelming strength of the defence put forward. If in spite of this, the extreme step is taken of suspending the Municipality under Section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act and pronouncing sentence of civic death upon it, it will give the Municipality and the citizens of Hyderabad ground to complain that the Government of Bombay is not sympathetic to local civic government, and does not make sufficient allowance for petty faults and errors of judgment. Such a step on the part of the Bombay Government, would be opposed to the spirit of the Resolution on Local Self Government recently issued by the Government of Lord Hardinge and would make the existence of every District Municipality dependent on the goodwill of the District Collector or Divisional Commissioner, would keep such Municipalities in a state of constant apprehension, deny them freedom of action and make official interference a perpetual menace. It is earnestly trusted that the Government of Lord Willingdon will hold its hand and not carry out such a harsh and mistaken policy.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

COMING EVENTS.

THE POONA HUNT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.
Music seems to be the popular theme in Poona at the present time. A few days ago a lecture was given at the Ladies' Club by a talented Indian lady on the subject of Indian music and now we have the review on Mr. Wadia's book, in which the elevating influence of music on Eastern religion and art is largely touched upon. Now it is announced that Miss Gahar Jan, the talented Calcutta singer, who is generally considered the most prominent living exponent of Indian music, will give a concert at Balliwalla's Theatre on Wednesday night and with the large number of Indian princes and visitors now in Poona she should have a bumper house.

RAMZAN-ID PRAYERS FOR KING-EMPEROR.

In celebration of the Mahomedan Ramzan, Kazi Sayed Nurud Din Peerzadi Walad Sardar Kazi Azimuddin Kazi Khatib, Poona, has published an Urdu notification and distributed it among the Mahomedans of Poona and other districts, directing the offering of prayers in all holy places on the 12th festival day for the long life of his Majesty the King-Emperor and for the success of British arms in the present war, in accordance with the rule of Mahomedan religious "hadees". The same notification was read by Kazi Nurud Din at the Mecca Mosque anniversary meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona, at which the Hon. Molvie Rafudin Ahmed presided.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A Boxing Tournament under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor and Brigadier-General Cooper, C.I.E., and in aid of the War Fund, will be held at the Gymkhana on Monday the 13th September and the following nights. The contest is open to officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and Volunteers and to Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and privates of the divisional area.

POONA HUNT.

The meet to-day was at 7 a.m.; at the 7th milestone on the Nasik Road. The huntsman, who had fourteen couples of hounds out, all looking very fit, found a jack in a nulla on the Old Bombay Road and after a good run lasting for 35 minutes, he was run down and broken up in the open. The ground was very heavy. Even Morgan, the huntsman, came to grief, owing to the horse putting his foot in a hole; but fortunately he was not hurt.

A big field was out, but owing to the hounds going off as such a pace, both the Master and huntsmen and nearly all the field were thrown out owing to the very heavy going. Up at the kill was Mr. Robertson, Captain Adam, first whip, Mr. Dowding and two others. It was decided in consequence of the state of the ground by the Master not to draw again, so the hounds were taken home.

The field consisted of three ladies, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Birkett from Bombay. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Hatch, Mr. Dowding, Captain Adam and Captain Yates, whips, and several of the Gunners and Sappers and Miners. Mr. Dowding got the mask and Mr. Robertson the brush.

TOWN-PLANNING IN POONA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, August 8.
The Poona City Municipality recently resolved by a majority of votes to ask the Government to apply the Town-Planning Act to the city of Poona. A public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the "Kilokar Theatre," presided over by Sirdar Mohendrale, and a resolution was passed requesting the Government to withhold the necessary permission in view of the unsatisfactory financial position of the Municipality. A Committee was also appointed to carry on correspondence with the Government in the matter.

HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL AT SEVA SADAN
The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill visited the local "Seva Sadan," where he was received by the President, Mrs. Ranade, Mr. Devadhar, Rao Bahadur Godbole and many others. He was shown over the different classes and was pleased to see the "Seva Sadan" located in a house of its own. He was sorry that the organisers could with great difficulty make both ends meet and promised every help in the direction of.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA V. THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

This match was played on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds on Saturday and resulted in a

HOW TO RUB OFF FAT.

CIRCULAR MOTION NECESSARY.

An excess of fatty tissue on hips or abdomen not only prevents one from looking well or feeling comfortable, but it is likely to keep increasing until all the youthful beauty of the figure is gone. A very simple yet wonderfully effective means for quickly and permanently reducing this superfluous flesh consists in applying night and morning, rubbing with a circular movement, a harmless herb mixture composed of one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of eucalypti bark extract, which you can get at almost cost from any good chemist. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour over them a teaspoonful of boiling water, in about half-a-minute strain through a cloth and add the eucalypti bark extract, when it is ready for use. This recipe is also very valuable for reducing double chin, puffy neck, arms, hands, etc. The fat shrinks away rapidly leaving no wrinkles or flabbiness.
CAUTION.—Be sure and apply on both hips or both arms, for a difference in the lotions would soon be noticeable if the lotion were only used on one side.

win for the College of Engineering by 41 runs. Following are the scores:—

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.	
P. Errasha c Modak b Saldana	4
V. N. Moodliar b Saldana	0
K. N. Mulay b Saldana	16
S. K. Arkatker c Jagus b Saldana	10
D. L. Paranjape c Antia b Saldana	1
B. P. Shedge run out	11
R. L. Deshpande b Saldana	1
V. B. Sutar b Saldana	10
J. T. Gadre b Kagal	1
V. B. Kapade not out	16
V. N. Datar c Vakil b Saldana	7
Extras	0
Total	77

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.	
Kagal b-w b Kapade	6
Green c b Deshpande	24
Gajadar b Kapade	2
Vakil b-w b Deshpande	30
Mirchandani b Deshpande	6
Antia c Arkatker b Deshpande	38
Kunte c Shedge b Deshpande	1
Modak not out	2
Dhadphale c Errasha b Paranjape	0
Jagus b Paranjape	0
Saldana b Paranjape	4
Extras	5
Total	118

DECCAN GYMKHANA V. P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Deccan Gymkhana by 49 runs. Deccan Gymkhana put up 109 runs to which P. Y. C. Sutar contributed 33 not out. Mr. P. Errasha bowled well, capturing 5 wickets for 21 runs.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.	
P. R. Sutar not out	33
S. G. Bhambure b S. M. Joshi	17
P. Errasha b S. M. Joshi	4
K. N. Mulay b Bhambure	17
B. T. Shedge b-w b Bhambure	7
V. N. Moodliar c Keltar b Bhambure	4
R. L. Deshpande b Deodhar	0
V. B. Kapade c Bhambure	3
V. B. Sutar c Bhambure b S. M. Joshi	10
D. L. Paranjape run out	1
V. N. Datar c Bhambure b S. M. Joshi	13
Extras	0
Total	109

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.	
Sahasrabudhe c Moodliar b Kapade	9
K. S. Bhagwat b Errasha	3
Extras	0
Total	12

WAR AND FOOTBALL.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

NO OFFICIAL LEAGUE COMPETITION.

At the annual meeting in London on July 19 of the English Football League there was a long discussion on the question of next season's football. The Chairman (Mr. McKenna) explained that at the meeting at Blackpool recently it was suggested that the League competition should for a time be suspended, and he asked the meeting to confirm that. This was a time when our country came first and sport second, and in coming to their decision at Blackpool the League realised that a competition under the same conditions as in normal times was utterly impossible. It was suggested, however, that League clubs should be grouped, and a competition run on lines which would entail little expense to the clubs. Whether that should be done it was for the meeting to say. Indeed, it was for them to say football or no football next season.

Mr. Rinder (Aston Villa) said that he wished that the Management Committee had gone further and sent a recommendation to the Football Association that no players be registered during the war. His club was against all football of a competitive nature until the war was over. Travelling facilities were not such as to make even the grouping scheme a workable one. He would sooner the Villa ceased to exist as a club than that they should be a party to football on organised lines during war-time. He moved that all organised competitions in connection with League football be suspended during the war.

Mr. Watt (Newcastle United) seconded, and it was supported by Sunderland, Black-

pool and portions of rules as are inappropriate, inopportune or inconsistent with the football to be played during the coming season shall be suspended; (2) a list of retained players and players open to be transferred shall be forwarded by each club to the secretary on or before the 26th day of July, 1915, and such lists shall be regarded and recognised as the operative lists of the clubs respectively until the completion of the next regular League competition; (3) all players on the retain and transfer lists of any club shall be entitled, without transfer, to play for any recognised club, except in a League competition, outside England, whether in membership with the League or not, and shall revert to the ordinary rules governing the League competitions when the players shall automatically revert to the club holding the League registration, but no player can change his old club, except as a matter of convenience of work or residence; (4) players taking part in football games in which League clubs participate can only play under such terms and conditions as shall be subject to the rules, regulations, and resolutions of the Football Association for the time being in force and operation; (5) League transfers can still be effected under the rules of the League; (6) in all games in which League clubs shall take part fee payable to a referee shall not exceed 10s. 6d. and third-class railway fares; (7) no Inter-League matches shall be played during the continuance of the present European war; (8) that clubs having extended agreements with players can make no further payments to such players until the Football Association shall again arrange the registration of professional players.

TWO GROUPS FORMED.

Subsequently it was announced that two groups of clubs had already been formed for playing competition matches among themselves.

Group 1: Sheffield Wednesday, Sheffield United, Bradford, Bradford City, Notts County, Notts Forest, Derby County, Leeds City, Grimsby Town, Lincoln City, Leicester Fosse.

Group 2: Manchester City, Manchester United, Liverpool, Everton, Bolton Wander-

service after 30th April, 1915, shall be suspended until further order.
Mr. J. O. Clegg was re-elected chairman of the Council, and Mr. Charles Crump vice chairman. As the representative of Division II., the election for which had resulted in a tie between Mr. W. E. Ord (Preston North End) and Mr. C. E. Sutcliffe (Lancashire Association), Mr. Ord was chosen.

R. F. DABOO PAR-EE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—To cope with the growing need from the patients for the "R. F. Daboo Parsee General Hospital" of Navsari, the present "Mulla Building, in which the hospital is housed, is too small, and we cannot accommodate 18 to 18 indoor patients which is the daily average attendance at present. Consequently at the suggestion of various distinguished visitors, such as H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Bart., Dr. Sir Themulji Nariman, Dr. Mayer M. D. and others, we made a general appeal to the generous spirit of the Parsis, and we are glad to announce today a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000, from Bai Saheb Dossibai Adurji Kotwal, for erecting a new building for the use of the said hospital, to be named after the late "Daboo" Byramji Nassarwanji Seervai of Navsari.

To the Endowment fund of the said hospital the generous sons of the late philanthropic gentleman of Navsari, Mr. Ruttonji Framji Daboo, have given Rs. 40,000. The present "Mulla Building" was presented to the hospital by the late Mr. Edalji Burjoji Mulla. The able Dr. Sorabji Adurji Patrawala is rendering honorary services as the Chief Physician to the hospital.—Yours, etc.

DINSHAW R. F. DABOO.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Navsari, Aug. 7.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

CATHOLIC CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

About a fortnight ago his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, following the wish of his Holiness the Pope, instituted a strict ecclesiastical fast, to be observed by all who were able to do so, fixing as the most suitable days the 3rd of August (the eve of the Anniversary) and also the 9th and 14th of August. The first of these days of fasting was observed by the Catholic community generally, last Tuesday; while Wednesday Mass was said in many churches for the success of the British arms, and for an honourable peace in due time. The churches on the whole were well attended, and many received Holy Communion. At the Chapel of St. Teresa, Girgaum, a special intercession service was held on Wednesday evening, at which Father Goodier preached to a large audience. But generally in the larger churches, the ordinary Catholic custom was followed, of transferring the celebration to the Sunday, in order to make it easier for large numbers to attend. Thus in Bombay among other churches the Intercession Service was held at St. Anne's, Byculla, at 8.30 on Sunday morning, the sermon being by Father Goodier. At St. Ignatius church the service was in the evening. At the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Mass was celebrated in the morning for the same purpose, and a special Benediction. Service was also held in the evening at 6.30. In the course of his sermon Father Goodier, S.J. (Principal of St. Xavier's College), dwelt upon the uniqueness of the occasion in the lives of all present. He pointed to the sense that reached to every heart of the need of prayer, noticed in the trenches, throughout the Empire, indeed throughout the world, and manifesting itself in ways that none of us had seen before. For what did we pray? We hardly knew; what we did know was that the world was in need of help, and we stretched out our hands in supplication to him who alone could come to its relief. We had learnt this year many things about ourselves; as it were mankind had been pulled up in mid-career. We had learnt and we had acknowledged that we had begun to live recklessly; that we had begun to treat this world entirely as our own; that we had begun to neglect him from whom we have received it. Nowhere more than in France had this awakening been manifest, but in England, too, the year had seen a great revival.

And now that we stood at the end of this year of terrible experience, looking forward to, we knew not what, how different, how much larger was our vision from that of this time last year. Then we had fought for a scrap of paper; now we were fighting for a cause. Then we fought for a single injured country; now, as we knew, we were fighting for many countries, our own included. The preacher continued with these words:—

"The future is the hands of God. Confident, almost assured as we are of the ultimate issue, yet we cannot know for certain; for reasons of His own God sometimes permits the cause of right and justice to fail. But whether we are victorious or whether we fail, there is satisfaction which this year has secured for us, I am no politician. I make no pretence to be able to unravel the true causes of this war from its pretexts. We are not here as men judging men; we are here as men gathered round the feet of God who is our common judge, with a year of experience behind us. And this as an Englishman I know, that whatever be the cause of this war, whatever be its issue, we can look up into the face of God who judges us and say that we have fought what we believed to be His fight; we have fought because only by fighting could we redeem our pledged word, we have fought, looking for no gain, nay, knowing well that we shall come out of this war the poorer; and lastly we have fought with clean hands. We have saved life where we have been able, on the high seas as our Prime Minister could declare and no one was found to contradict him, we have saved over a thousand of the defeated enemy, when the enemy had rescued not a single man of ours. We have not bombarded helpless towns without a cause; we have destroyed not a single monument, we have sunk no unarmed vessel; we have taught the enemy nothing new that could in any sense be called mean, or brutal, or unworthy."

And on this account alone, if on no other, we look to the future with confidence; for these reasons if for no other—though in our hearts we know there are many others—we can put our cause into the hands of God, and stake our eternity upon the issue. If, as Christ our Lord himself has said: "By their fruits ye shall know them," then this year that is past has justified our cause. If the triumph of science, if the sternness and relentlessness of unbending warfare are the glory of our foe, let ours be that though we have suffered for it we have been humane, and that we have treated our enemy as a fellow-man. For this alone, if for nothing else, we know that the hand of God is with us. Our nation's poet has written:

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's
When merry seasons justify."
Let us not forget this trait of our nation's character. Let us keep no mind the words of Christ Himself: "In whatsoever measure thou metest out to others it shall be meted out to thee." We have remembered it in the year that is past; let us not forget it in the time that is to come. Then we can look into the face of God, confident that our prayers will be heard. Then we shall learn "in this our day, the things that are for our peace," and in whatever hour of trial awaits us we shall not be found wanting."

In the other churches and chapels of the Archdiocese as far as Karachi and Quetta in the north, services were held either on Wednesday or on Sunday according to the convenience of the people; but naturally particulars have not yet reached Bombay. Similar orders were given in the Diocese of Poona, and were carried out accordingly.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly give me any information or particulars regarding apprenticeship in Engineering firms in England. I want to know if any big engineering firm takes on boy apprentices, as the railway firms do here on a small salary, say, 6s. or 8s. per week and give them a training for 3 or 5 years either as a motor or electrical or Railway Engineer?
I should be truly grateful to anyone for the above information.—Yours, etc.,
A. PARENT.

HEROIC EXPLOIT ON HILL 60.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Captain G. H. Wooley (Queen Victoria's Rifles) holding his trench on Hill 60. He successfully resisted all attacks on his trench. He was the first Territorial officer to be awarded the V. C.

Bhambure b Errasha	20
D. B. Deodhar b Errasha	10
J. G. Nawale run out	2
B. S. Bhambure b Errasha	3
Kelkar b Bhambure	6
S. M. Joshi b Kapade	10
A. G. Joshi b Kapade	1
V. G. Kale not out	1
S. S. Gadbole b Errasha	0
Extras	2
Total	60

INDIAN INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.
The report on indentured emigration submitted by Messrs. McNeill and Chinnai was circulated among the local Governments for their opinions. Replies from Madras and Bengal, the two Governments mainly concerned, are being awaited. This question, which is one of great political and economical interest, is receiving careful consideration of the Government of India and possibly it will be brought to a definite issue in the near future.
Mr. Gokhale raised this question in the Imperial Legislative Council after the publication of the report of the Committee presided over by Lord Sanderson, to which Lord Minto's Government returned a sympathetic but non-committal reply.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

burn Rovers, Middlesbrough, and West Bromwich Albion.
Mr. Strawson (Lincoln City), Mr. Norris (Arsenal), Mr. Clayton (Everton), and several others spoke against the proposal. They were for the most part in favour of the suggested grouping plan. Mr. Norris wished to dissociate himself from those who said that football interfered with recruiting. He saw no objection to some sort of football.

Mr. T. Maley (Bradford) made an appeal on behalf of those who, working all the week, wanted recreation on Saturday. The local cricket matches drew big crowds, and it was obvious that the people required some relaxation.

THE FINAL DECISION.

Mr. Sutcliffe spoke against the motion, which was finally amended as follows: "That no matches be played under the auspices of the Football League during the continuance of the war, but that the League clubs be allowed to play what matches they desire." On a show of hands this was lost.

Mr. Sutcliffe then proposed—"That the Management Committee seek to arrange a number of competitions which may include clubs in membership of the League and other clubs in the respective localities, so that there may be throughout the country, so far as possible, football played which will meet the requirements of the people, provided always that any Football League club has liberty to refuse to participate in any such competition." This was carried.

The Football Association are to be asked to suspend their rules in order that those competitions may be put in order at once. The members present were against holding any Cup competition next season.

Mr. Sutcliffe formally moved the following, which was carried:—
This annual meeting having decided to suspend the usual League competitions for the season 1915-16, the Management Committee proposes:—(1) That all such rules

ers, Bury, Burnley, Stockport County, Oldham Athletic, Blackpool, Preston North End, with two or three others.

QUESTION OF PAY.
Mr. Kirby, of Chelsea, asked what the position of his club with regard to their players was, Chelsea having agreed to pay all their men who have joined the colours their wages during the war. The Chairman said that that aspect had not been thought of, but he would consider the matter, and get a ruling from the Football Association.

NO CUP CONTEST OR PAYMENT TO PLAYERS.

The following important resolutions affecting next season's football was passed at a meeting of the Football Association Council in London on July 19.

The Council of the Football Association having carefully considered the present position of the club with regard to the game, and recognising the paramount duty of every man to help to carry on the war to a victorious issue at the earliest possible moment, and not to do anything that will in any degree postpone or hinder the desired result, resolve that for the present the following regulations shall be observed:—
"1. That no international matches or challenge cup and amateur cup matches of this Association be played during the next season."

"2. That associations, leagues, and clubs be allowed to arrange matches without cup medals or other rewards, to suit local conditions, provided that they do not interfere with the work of those engaged in war work."

"3. That clubs may join any combination of clubs which may be convenient to them."

"4. That matches be played only on Saturday afternoons and on early closing and other recognised holidays."

"5. That no remuneration shall be paid to players, nor shall there be any registration of players, but clubs and players shall be subject to the rules and conditions applicable to them on 30th April, 1915."

"6. That agreements with players, for

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

ALLEGED CLEVER FRAUD.

GIRL UNDERGRADUATE CHARGED

A FALSE CHARGE.

CAUSE LIST.

nearest dealers. H 2

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. VISEM builds force, restores youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinews. In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any medicine. It always cures. Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a box) which can be eaten like biscuits: it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is especially suitable for all those ill to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. H. WILKEL & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls. Chemists required as Agents for VISEM. For full particulars and trade forms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. L. J. WILKEL & Co., 1, Colinton Place, Calcutta. H. WILKEL, LTD., TROY, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director,

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS,

Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)



Fragrant, delicate, and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the charm of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0

Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0

Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra

R. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND

CHEMICAL CO.,

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

55 Juma Masjid, Market, BOMBAY.

THE NEXT WAR.

MEN VERSUS INSECTS

The next war, Sir Harry Johnston says in an article bearing that title in the "Nineteenth Century" in mail week will be "a war to be waged not between man and man, but between man on the one side and the arthropod, (otherwise the insect) on the other, a war to be fought to the finish to decide which of the two forms of life, this highly developed vertebrate or these malignantly evolved invertebrates, is to govern our planet.

"Is the lord of this earth some day to be a monstrous ant or bug, a wasp or a midge, a scale insect or a tick?" he asks. "Or is it to be this god-like mammal that walks erect and can see the stars, can weigh the suns and planets, that is already in touch with the supramundane universe? Well, the outcome of the struggle is almost as much a toss up at the present moment as is the result of this devastating war between Teuton, Celt, Latin, Slav and Turk which is now being waged in Europe, Asia and Africa."

It is a glimpse into the future fraught with horror. And Sir Harry Johnston is not altogether pessimistic.

"We have reason to think and to hope," he goes on to say, "that fortune as well as right is on the side of the nations allied against the Powers of Central and South-East Europe. Similarly, the wish being father to the thought, we believe or we hope that man will get the upper hand over the arthropod. But he will only do so by co-ordinating his forces and applying all his resources to the gigantic task of eliminating from the world the germ-conveying agents, and thereby perhaps extinguishing finally those minute and primitive organisms whose only purpose in life seems to be to play the part of the anarchist and to reduce the living world to nullity and death."

It is difficult to imagine a more powerful call to "Swat that Fly."

Sir Harry Johnston puts the case against the insect very plainly.

THE MASTERY OF THIS PLANET.

"The majority of insects and ticks," he writes, "stand out in contrast to the other members of the animal kingdom by the direct conflict of their interests with those of mankind. They war against man either by devouring substances on which he feeds or by inoculating them with poisonous matter; by attacking his person; and most of all by acting as the transmitting agency of minute germs which are the sources of deadly diseases not only to man himself, but to the birds and beasts in which he takes an interest and to the plants which he requires for the multifarious purposes of his life. In short, there is a rivalry still going on between man and the arthropod for the mastery of this planet. It is just conceivable that the arthropod may win and the planet be depopulated of the creature which aspires to own it, to master it, and to make it an earthly paradise for himself, and— it is also to be hoped—for all such forms of life on land and in the water as are co-partners with him, as can be worked into his vaguely adumbrated scheme of a balanced creation."

According to Sir Harry Johnston man is to blame. He is suffering and will suffer increasingly in the future as a result of his own devastations in the past.

"He has wantonly destroyed his beautiful and faithful allies the birds, has stupidly put out of existence many and only lived to devour insects and ticks. He is now paying the penalty in the present alarming spread of germ diseases, in the diminution of his animal and vegetable food supply, which are due to the activities of the insect world and of the minute organisms that they carry in their intestines or their gullets, or on their hairy legs or bristly backs, and introduce into the skin, the stomach, or the veins of man, beasts, and birds, or into the tissues of plants."

Nevertheless Sir Harry Johnston does not altogether give up hope. Man may yet beat the bug and hold his own. But he will have to fight for it. It is war to the knife.

THE ALLIES OF MAN.

In pointing out a possible remedy and indicating the lines of the campaign, he refers to Mr. C. A. Eland's recently published book, "Insects and Man" which, he says, should be in the hands of every man or woman selected for employment in the British tropical Colonies, or Protectorates, and suggests that "every official serving the Foreign, India, and Colonial Offices should be examined in its contents to ascertain if he properly appreciates the part played by insects in the affairs of man."

"Our boards of guardians," he urges, "our district and county councils, should similarly take to heart the lessons deduced from the study of insects. They should be brought to realise that at least two-thirds of human diseases are preventable if you can destroy the transmitting agency of the germ that provokes the disease."

It is comforting to know that we have some powerful allies in this campaign against the insect for the possession of the planet.

"In this war against insects some of our most effective allies are birds, and next to birds, lizards and fresh-water fish. But man has also allies within the hosts of the enemy. There are insects whose mission it is in life to attack and destroy other insects. Noteworthy among these are the pretty little beetles we know by the inept name of 'ladybird.' There does not seem to be a 'bad' ladybird from man's point of view."

But we must not rely too much on our beetle, bird, and fish allies. In this war man must saddle the responsibility. The children must be taught. We must prepare the future.

THE REMEDY.

It is highly necessary that children of all classes in all countries should receive among their other branches of elementary education information as to the insects which should be avoided or killed, and those few which should be spared for "their service as the enemies of our enemies."

"Children are much too ready in Great Britain to knock down and maim the humble bee, without whose fertilising services we should have no clover, no peaches or

cinerarias. Thoughtless women and rough men should be taught by fine and impressive the wickedness and the folly of destroying insect-eating birds for the display of their plumage.

"In short: for the next war, as for that we are now waging against a human enemy of civilisation and happiness, we must be equipped with a modern and essentially practical education. The whole curriculum of our elementary schools, secondary schools, girls' schools, continuation schools, and night schools wants overhauling. Quite half the subjects taught might be scrap-heaped or be relegated to the exclusive research of the dilettante, the curious, or the specialist.

"Instead of useless Euclid should be taught entomology or the science of insects; instead of puzzling over algebra (only needed by astronomers and mathematicians) boys and girls should be well grounded in elementary zoology, botany, and chemistry. No farmer should be allowed to farm who cannot satisfy a county board that he understands the elements of hygiene and the cause and effect of diseases generated in manure and farmyard filth.

"Eventually we shall win if we realise in time the seriousness of this war against the arthropod, and no doubt we shall get the better of the Teuton and the Magyar if we brush aside half-measures and cease to tolerate incompetence, inadequate education, and the evasion of responsibility."

GERMAN STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.

THE MENACE TO THE IRON TRADE.

Further Press comment on the sudden intervention of the German Government in the affairs of the coal industry confirms the view that the essence of the matter is the determination of the State to assume control, wherever necessary, of any industry for the conduct of the war.

There seems to be some doubt whether the compulsory coal syndicate will actually be formed, or whether the threat of compulsion will suffice. But, in any case, it is the State which will determine the course of affairs. As the "Cologne Gazette" says, the present prospect is nothing less than that of the placing of the whole coal industry under the supervision of the State.

It appears further that the plans of the Government are not at all necessarily confined to the coal industry. The "Cologne Gazette" gives the following warning:—

"The whole intervention of the State, which is now undertaken in the coal-mining industry, deserves most serious consideration far beyond the limits of this industry. In particular, our iron industry associations—above all, the Crude Iron Syndicate, but also the Steel Works Association—must see clearly that the action of the State in regard to the coal industry may very well be the beginning of a development which will involve the iron industry also. In the iron industry, it is true, the conditions are less simple than the conditions in the coal industry, and the difficulties in the way of organization under control of the State are greater. The menace to the iron industry may, therefore, be smaller. But it exists, and the situation produced by the war, as a result of which the needs and demands of the State are forced to the front, has very considerably increased the menace. This fact ought to be taken into very serious consideration henceforward in the whole business policy of the iron industry associations."

POISONED SHELLS

SUSPECTED GERMAN TRICK IN AMERICA.

(FROM THE BRITISH PRESS BUREAU.)

It has come to the attention of his Majesty's Government that an advertisement issued in the "American Machinist" of May 6 by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company is being quoted in the United States as showing the type of weapon which is being exported from America for the use of the British Armies.

This advertisement relates to a new kind of high explosive. The effects of this explosive are described in the advertisement as follows:

"The material is high in tensile strength and very special, and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is familiar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately."

From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to any one in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterise the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.

It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not as dangerous, as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary."

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this advertisement is not a genuine one, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. However, this may be, his Majesty's Government think it right to state that no order whatever for an explosive such as that described has been given by his Majesty's Government either in America or elsewhere, and that his Majesty's Government neither have used nor contemplate the use of any invention whose effects are those described in the advertisement.

FREE!! FREE!!!

Dr. K. O. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

Dr. K. O. Das's

PHARMACY

1, NARAYAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

WEAK CHEST AND BRONCHITIS

Unfailing Efficacy Has Made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure The Most Popular Remedy in the World.

There is no doubt about the curative power of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. No cough sufferer, no victim of bronchitis or chest weakness can take this great remedy without being benefited. The first dose brings relief, so effective and rapid is its action upon the delicate membranes of throat and chest. Every organ tube and surface concerned in the process of breathing is strengthened and reinvigorated by use of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It is prepared in silver-lined vessels and packed automatically; from start to finish no hand touches Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. The splendid efficacy of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure has been proved in cases unnumbered in all parts of the Great British Empire. Round the world Veno's is the most popular of all cough remedies; no other preparation of its class has an equal sale or an equal popularity. The fact that Veno's Lightning Cough Cure contains no poisonous or dangerous drugs renders it as suitable for children, even for infants, as it is for grown-up people. At all periods of life Veno's is the ideal family remedy, and the surest specific for weak chest and bronchitis. All who are especially susceptible to chest troubles should keep Veno's Lightning Cough Cure by them during the rainy season, and use it to check the first symptoms. It is also the surest safeguard against the sudden chills of December and January.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910. Purity is guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically, and Never Touched by Hand.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the latest and surest remedy for COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, Price, As. 12. WEAK CHEST, NASAL CATARRH, CHILDREN'S COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING, BAD BREATHING.

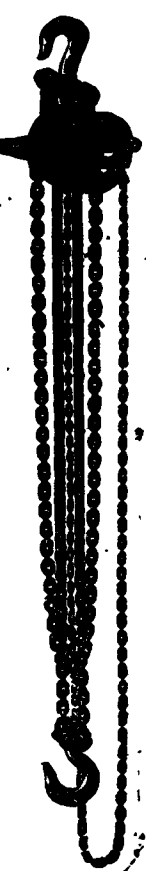


Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the Cheapest of all Cough remedies, and its ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better. No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

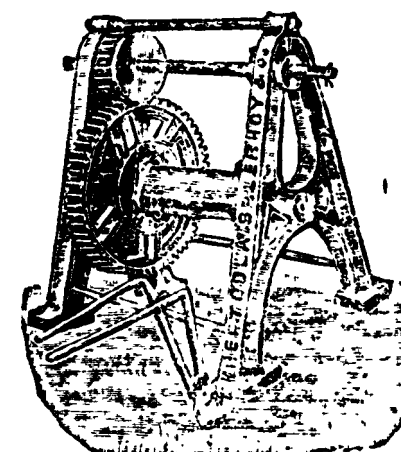
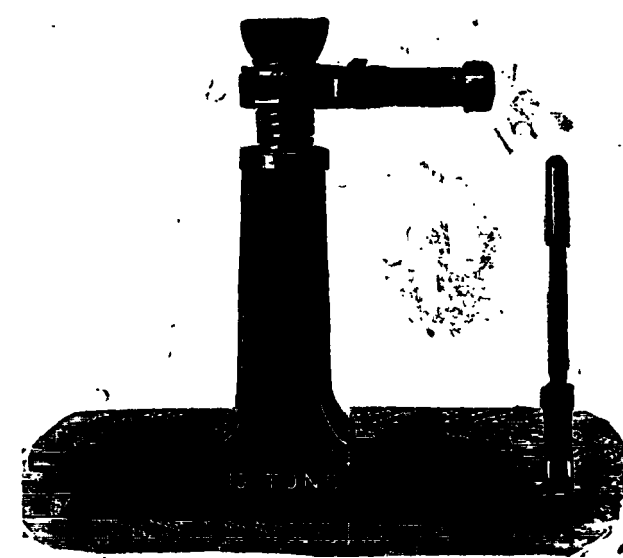
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, CONTRACTORS & GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Abdul Rehman Street, & 64, Tamarind Lane, Fort.



LARGE STOCK OF LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES, HYDRAULIC TOOLS, CRAB WINCHES, SHIPPING TACKLE, &c.



ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

"FLICO"**FAMOUS FLY COIL.**

An ingenious article to rid a room of Flies. Warm the coil before hanging up—pull the end gently until 3 feet of sticky paper has been run out.

HANG up and await results

A real death-trap to flies.

In boxes of 3 doz. coils: Rs. 2 per box

or As. 12 per doz. coils.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

Government of Maharashtra

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS are used in every kind of Business.

Our Service.

National Cash Registers:—

- (1) Protect Millions of Money every day.
- (2) Remove temptation from Assistants.
- (3) Safeguard interest of Merchants.
- (4) Eliminate worry about accounts and money.
- (5) Enforce accurate and quick service.

They meet the Merchants' needs.

Thirty-one years ago the complaint of merchants was that they had no check on their cash. The National Cash Register has provided this check.

Merchants themselves have been our best salesmen. Their constant demand has been for better, more improved, more efficient machines.

The aim of The N. C. R. Company has always been to meet merchants' needs.

Our Record.

We have been making National Cash Registers for **31 years.**

A million of them were built during the first 27 years.

The last 500,000 have been built since June 24, 1911—less than four years.

Register No. 1,500,000.



Shipped from the Factory, June 10, 1915.



Fred. Dundee, Portland, Ore., will use Register No. 1,500,000 in the office of his motor-car repairing and machine works, shown above.

31 years of growth.

Five hundred and fourteen registers were shipped in the year 1885.

Register No.	100,000	was shipped	April 27, 1896.
"	200,000	"	April 9, 1900.
"	300,000	"	October 16, 1902.
"	400,000	"	August 29, 1904.
"	500,000	"	April 23, 1906.
"	600,000	"	November 1, 1907.
"	700,000	"	February 19, 1909.
"	800,000	"	January 25, 1910.
"	900,000	"	October 20, 1910.
"	1,000,000	"	June 24, 1911.
"	1,100,000	"	March 27, 1912.
"	1,200,000	"	November 29, 1912.
"	1,300,000	"	August 1, 1913.
"	1,400,000	"	April 11, 1914.
"	1,500,000	"	June 10, 1915.

Wherever Money is handled and Records kept, our Registers are simply invaluable.

Every Merchant should investigate our National System which will protect his Income and increase his Profits.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE WILL BE SUPPLIED ON REQUEST.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

Mr. P. MUNCHERJI :—General Agent for India.

DALAL STREET—BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.



WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE

QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA
BOMBAY & POONA.

Use
"The Amulet"
Glare
Protector,
For Cool
Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE



Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 12
May 1911

Saves a host of trouble.
SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTERS
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors
to His Majesty's Government
Calcutta, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla
Madras & Rangoon.
19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Also obtainable from Wheeler's Railway Book

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRAND
Snowflake 150 deg. 6 0 3 per case
White Rose 150 deg. 5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg. 5 2 2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg. 5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in
tins) 4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in
tins) 4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in
tins) 4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in
bulk) 3 12 0 per 8 Imp.
gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any
of the above oils at the prices stated. Del-
iveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cum-
balla Hill, are made at half an anna extra
charge for coolie hire to cover the increased
cost of handling.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New
York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil
price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case
Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add
one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

GENT'S FOOTWEAR.

Large fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, etc., very strong and durable, yet prices very moderate.

	Per Pair.		Per Pair.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Gent's Million Boots...	5 4 0	Gent's Tie Shoes.....	3 8 0
" " Shoes....	4 0 0	" Pump Shoes.....	3 10 0
" Albert Slippers...	3 2 0	" Elastic Shoes....	4 3 0
" Goorgabee Shoes...	3 4 0	" One Clip Shoes..	4 12 0
" Sambur Slippers...	2 10 0	" Oxford Shoes	(handsewn)..... 5 6 0
" " Shoes....	3 8 0	" Canvas Slippers..	2 0 0
" Boots....	4 13 0		
" Canvas Shoes....	2 10 0		

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents :—To The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Soin—BOMBAY.



SCUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

(ESTABLISHED OVER 56 YEARS.)

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS & ORGANS

Specially built for India.

BANJOES, VIOLINS

and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our
Special attention.

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Rs. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COM-
PANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.